XIIIB

REPORT

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

DURING THE YEAR

1891.

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1892.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home (Judicial) Department, No. 1053, dated 16th November 1892.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1891.

REMARKS.—The increases in crime reported from some districts are very large, amounting in Gujrát to 34 per cent. and in Bannu to 32 per cent. "The local reports," the learned Judges observe, "contain no satisfactory explanations of the variations noticed." This is to be regretted, because though such variations at least in regard to the more serious descriptions of crime are more properly dealt with in connection with the Police Report, it is very important to have a clear statement of the views of judicial officers regarding them. The first step towards ascertaining the causes of such variations is to have an analysis for each district in which the variation is large of the figures for the different descriptions of crime. The next step is to ascertain how far such variations under particular headings as may seem important are real, and how far they are due to changes in the system of reporting or preparing statistics. The real increase or diminution under each head of crime reported being thus ascertained an attempt must be made to discover as far as possible how far it is due to an increase or diminution of false charges, and how far it is due to a real increase or diminution of crime. Then follows the most difficult task of all, that of tracing the increases or diminutions in false reports and true crime to their causes. In order to do this properly it is usually necessary to compare the statistics for different portions of the district and for the jurisdictions of different officers, and it will be often necessary to follow up the clues thus obtained by examining files of a certain number of cases and by questioning individual officers as to the peculiar types of crime in which the increase or diminution is observable, and as to their methods of dealing with them. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is well aware from his own experience as a judge of the Chief Court that it would be unreasonable to expect the learned Judges, overwhelmed as they always are by work of a far more obligatory nature and which taxes their powers to the utmost, to take any part themselves in inquiries of this description, but he would be glad if they would impress upon the Sessions Judges the importance of doing so, and if they would cause to be brought together in the body of their report such extracts from the reports of those judges and of judicial officers within their Session Divisions as seem calculated to throw light on the variations in the figures shown in the returns. Some of the remarks of local officers to be found in the Appendix to the present Report are doubtless valuable, but there are not many that can be called so, and from their being scattered through the reports it is a matter of some labor to collate them for the purposes of a review.

2. One of the points above referred to and which can be properly investigated only by the judicial authorities is that of the proportion of the offences reported which are respectively admitted to have occurred and treated as false. The learned Judges in paragraph 11 of the Report cite figures to show the startling contrasts exhibited by different districts in this particular, and conclude by observing that it is difficult to accept such results as satisfactory. In this His Honor entirely agrees with them. The practice of bringing false charges prevails to a most lamentable extent in the Punjab, and the extent to which it prevails naturally varies considerably from district to district and, though to a smaller extent, in the same district from year to year; but it is impossible to believe that the wide variations shown in the 5th column of the tabular statement in paragraph 10 and referred to by the Judges in paragraph 11 represent real variations. It is impossible, *e.g.*, to believe that if 78 per cent. of the cases under the Penal Code reported in the Jullundur District are true only 48 per cent. of those reported in the adjoining district of Amritsar are true, or that the proportion of cases reported which is true has fallen in the Jhelum District in one year from 76 to 53. The fact is that the percentages of "true" and "false" cases shewn for different districts in so far as they are not attributable to errors of compilation depend more on the idiosyncracies of individual officers or on the different methods

of working adopted than on the actual truth or falsehood of the cases. Out of the 47,859 cases under the Penal Code treated as false, or to speak more accurately not "admitted to have occurred," no less than 45,398 are simply all the cases disposed of under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 8,894 of them having been so disposed of after reference to the Police, and the remaining 36,504 having been so disposed of without such reference and probably in most cases simply on examining the complainant. Now a Magistrate is empowered to dismiss a complaint under Section 203 of the Code if after examining the complainant and making such enquiry, if any, as he thinks fit "there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding," and the differences in the way the power thus given is interpreted or exercised in different places and by different officers are immense. His Honor is glad to find that this matter is being enquired into by the Sessions Judge of the Deraját (Mr. Meredith) and the Deputy Commissioners of Dera Ismail Khan (Mr. King) and Dera Gházi Khan, whose suggestions as to the causes which produce these wide variations quite accord with His Honor's own experience in other places as well as in the Punjab. You may have as Magistrate a shrewd man who will see at a glance when a complaint is likely to be a false one, who is fully alive to the fact that by thoroughly cross-examining the complainant and perhaps making a short summary enquiry at starting he may be able to satisfy himself that the charge is false and thus not only save himself a great deal of time and trouble in the long run, but also spare the accused persons the harassment of a criminal prosecution. Such a Magistrate will dispose of a reasonable proportion of complaints under Section 203 of the Code, and he will do so with great advantage to himself and all concerned. But you may have as Magistrate an indolent man who boldly throws out large numbers of cases under Section 203 without any very minute regard to their merits, or you may, on the other hand, have an equally indolent man, but one who is less bold, whose whole object is to stave off for the moment the work of going into the complaint, and who rather than make any attempt to see whether the case is one for disposal under Section 203 will record a merely formal examination of the complainant and then let the case run its course. It is to these differences in the officers concerned that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks the wide variations now referred to are mainly due, and he trusts that other officers besides Messrs. Meredith and King will look into the matter, which has an importance beyond that attaching to it in connection with judicial statistics. Meantime it must be borne in mind that the distinction drawn in the criminal reports between cases which are "admitted to have occurred" and cases that are not is one on which little reliance can be placed.

3. The way in which the percentage of convictions given in paragraph 21 diminishes in passing down from the superior to the inferior Courts is in accordance with what is usually observed; and it may be in part due to the nature of the cases tried by the different classes of Courts, the lower Courts having a larger proportion of cases, such as petty assaults, in which a high proportion of acquittals is to be expected; but the matter is of such importance that it would be desirable in future to have the figures further analysed so as to exhibit the action of the different classes of Courts in this particular for some of the more important classes of offences separately. The circumstance that the proportion of convictions in the Courts of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone is little more than half what it is in the case of Boards of Honorary Magistrates is remarkable, and calls for explanation.

4. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 20 days. The extraordinarily high average duration in Jhang (55 days) calls for explanation.

5. In their remarks on the results of references to councils of elders under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1887, the Judges have observed that long detentions of accused persons are not infrequent in such cases. The attention of frontier officers will be called to this.

6. Paragraph 48 of the Report gives a statement of the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and shows the number of persons

whose cases the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge respectively took up for revision on their own motion. In future reports His Honor would be glad to see a statement of the number of cases called for from Subordinate Courts, and inspected by District Courts and Sessions Courts respectively.

7. The learned Judges state in paragraph 58 of their report that "some District Magistrates—in one instance an officer of long standing—do not regard the duties devolving upon them as Chief Magistrates of their districts as the most important of those with which they are entrusted." Taken literally this might seem to raise an abstract question to which it might be difficult and not very profitable to give any general answer, but His Honor apprehends that what is meant is that some Deputy Commissioners do not properly attend to their duties as District Magistrates, and if this is so, all His Honor can say is that he attaches quite as great importance to the duties of a District Magistrate as the learned Judges do, and that if they have in any instance reason to complain of those duties being neglected, they may reckon on full support from him.

8. In Appendix B, attached to the Judges' report, occurs the following extract from the district report of Mr. Steedman, District Magistrate of Hoshiárpur:—"All charges of bad livelihood under Section 110 are scrutinised by me before the accused is sent up for trial, or, in other words, no person is sent up for trial except by my order. I think this a useful check on the action of the Police, who are inclined at times to make unreasoning use of this chapter against suspects. In the report on which I pass orders a complete history of the accused is given." It is most desirable that Deputy Commissioners should exercise a close supervision of this kind over the class of cases in question, and this is not the first instance in which the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been directed to the interest Mr. Steedman takes in the criminal administration of his district.

9 The District Magistrate of Shahpur has drawn attention to certain matters which he considers call for urgent action on the part of Government, such as the improvement in the pay and position of jail officials and village watchmen. Similarly, the District Magistrate of Siálkot advocates a change in the law regarding the punishment of offences under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. It is impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to consider proposals for extensive administrative and judicial reforms of this nature in a review of an annual report They can only be considered on being separately submitted in full detail. The point noticed by Major Montgomery regarding the dismissal of village headmen from whom security has been taken for habitually receiving stolen property has already been fully considered by His Honor, as will be seen by a reference to paragraph 21 of his review of the Police Administration for the year 1891.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Registrar of the Chief Court for the information of the Judges, and that the Report and Review be circulated as usual and copies forwarded to the Government of India; also that the Review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. MAUDE,

Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—16-11-92—441.

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Appendices.

A.—Note on the working of Divisional and Sessions Courts.

B.—Extracts from the Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

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FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

TO

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE, C. S.,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 16th April 1892.

SIR,

Annual Report on Criminal Justice submitted.

I am directed by the Judges to submit the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Punjab during the year 1891, together with the usual statements.

PART I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

Statement of offences reported, admitted to have occurred, and brought to trial, respectively.

2. The following table gives the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial, during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1887	128,623	40,782	1,719	86,122	59,598	130,035	COLUMNS 7 and 8.—In the year 1887 cases and persons brought to trial for offences under the Indian Penal Code, after reference to Councils of Elders, were shown under "Local and Special Laws," but in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 they have been shown under the Indian Penal Code.
	1888	131,523	41,976	1,946	87,601	60,476	131,262	
	1889	124,558	42,542	1,985	80,031	58,010	125,812	
	1890	118,297	40,160	1,713	76,424	55,531	121,307	
	1891	127,180	45,398	2,461	79,321	58,105	126,942	
Offences under Local and Special Laws	1887	31,262	4,364	50	26,848	26,043	60,082	
	1888	32,936	4,371	90	28,475	25,969	56,331	
	1889	33,421	4,302	63	29,056	27,674	56,068	
	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,205	57,508	
	1891	38,169	5,222	55	32,892	31,978	62,461	
Total ...	1887	159,885	45,146	1,769	112,970	85,641	190,117	
	1888	164,459	46,347	2,036	116,076	86,445	187,593	
	1889	157,979	46,844	2,048	109,087	85,684	181,880	
	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	
	1891	165,349	50,620	2,516	112,213	90,083	189,403	

NOTE.—The above statement does not include the work of the Honorary Magistrate of Lahaul-Spiti, as the returns of his Court have not yet been received.

Remarks on the increase in reported crime.

3. Reported crime shows a large increase. The number of offences is above that for the year 1888, which was the highest on record. The increase has been most marked in offences under Local and Special Laws, which have risen over 10 per cent. The average figures for the quinquennial period just expired were—

Offences under the Indian Penal Code	126,000
Ditto Local and Special Laws	33,900
Total ..	159,900

The figures for the year 1891 are 127,180, 38,169 and 165,349, respectively.

Crime returned as true shows more normal results. The number of offences admitted to be true is below that for either 1887 or 1888, which were the highest years on record, though it is above that for the years 1889 and 1890. These figures seem to show that crime is now more fully and truthfully recorded, that false cases are freely rejected, and that true crime is not materially above the average. The average number of offences returned as true during the past five years is 111,100 and the number in 1891 was 112,213.

There has been an improvement in the number of cases and persons brought to trial.

While special causes affecting the figures for the year under report will be noticed further on, it may here be stated generally that there is no reason to suppose that true crime has increased, and there is some improvement in the manner in which reported crime has been dealt with.

The proportion of true to reported crime during the past five years averaged—

Under the Indian Penal Code ...	...	65 per cent
Do. Local and Special Laws	...	86 „
Total	...	69 „

Last year the figures were 62, 86 and 68, respectively The proportion of cases brought to trial to true cases stands at about the average, namely—

Under the Indian Penal Code		73 per cent.
Do. Local and Special Laws	...	97 „
Total	...	80 „

Complaints struck off and dismissed in *limine*

4. The percentage of complaints summarily dismissed and struck off to reported offences was 32, as against 31 in the previous year. The number of cases summarily dismissed after reference to the Police was 10,885, against 10,652 in 1889 and 10,450 in 1890. The proportion was 21 per cent as compared with 23.

Variations in districts in reported crime.

5. The increase in reported crime has been fairly general, but was most marked in the following districts:—

Gujrát	...	34 per cent
Bannu	...	32 „
Amritsar ..	...	22 „
Jhelum	..	20 „
Ferozepore	...	19 „
Gujránwála	..	18 „
Gurdáspur . . .	...	16 „
Mooltan	..	15 „
Siálkot		13 „
Delhi	...	11 „
Lahore		9 „
Ludhiána	..	8 „

Decrease is noticeable in —

Montgomery	..	12 per cent.
Rawálpindi	..	6 „
Simla	...	5 „

In the remaining districts variations were nominal. The local reports contain no satisfactory explanations of the variations noticed. Bad seasons and high prices are, as usual, mentioned. The extracts from reports of district officers, attached to this report, contain all the information received on the subject.

B.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.

Offences under the Indian Penal Code and Local and Special Laws admitted to have occurred.

6. The main division of offences is into offences falling under the Indian Penal Code and offences falling under Local and Special Laws. Seventy-seven per cent of reported offences fall under the Indian Penal Code and 23 under Local and Special Laws. Thirty-seven per cent of the former and 13 per cent of the latter were thrown out summarily. Taking true offences only, 70 per cent fall under the Indian Penal Code and 30 under Local and Special Laws.

Offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

7. The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of crime. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases brought to trial, the number of persons disposed of, the number convicted, and the proportion of persons convicted to persons tried, in regard to each of the past two years :—

1	2					3	4		5		6		7	
Offences under the Indian Penal Code classified.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year					Percentage of increase or decrease on 1890.	Number of cases brought to trial.		Persons disposed of during the year		Persons convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.	
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.		1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891	1890.	1891.
Chapter VI.—Offences against the State	1	1	3	1	2	+100	2	2	3	6		6	..	100
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	2	2	3	1	6	+500	1	6	1	6	1	3	100	50
„ VIII.—Offences against public tranquillity	891	922	743	835	768	−8	774	761	5,824	5,367	3,829	3,276	66	61
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants	135	150	218	202	142	−29	195	137	180	211	59	64	32	30
„ X.—Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	1,157	1,280	1,154	1,018	891	−12	1,012	885	1,989	1,685	1,134	892	57	52
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice	1,288	1,239	1,164	1,269	1,267	...	1,258	1,267	1,870	1,881	948	899	51	48
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps	167	157	145	145	175	+20	131	162	155	202	98	100	63	49
„ XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures ...	65	103	76	67	83	+24	64	81	86	160	62	106	72	66
„ XIV.—Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	646	685	621	570	646	+13	519	636	1,567	1,761	1,004	1,152	64	65
„ XV.—Offences relating to religion ...	144	145	158	117	138	+18	115	132	259	373	41	79	16	21
„ XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—														
1.—Offences affecting life	1,026	957	850	926	945	+2	889	934	1,474	1,521	763	734	52	48
2.—Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and concealment of births	97	50	60	74	65	−12	54	49	81	67	32	27	40	40
3.—Hurt	10,233	11,452	11,188	10,773	12,032	+12	9,729	11,087	24,378	28,312	4,525	4,670	18	16
4.—Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement...	864	783	714	585	605	+3	537	542	1,409	1,457	252	169	18	11
5.—Criminal force and assault	18,161	18,192	17,526	16,373	15,360	−6	14,630	13,621	35,131	32,158	4,535	4,157	12	12
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	363	277	261	215	300	+39	185	267	393	613	151	188	38	30
7.—Rape	113	132	104	89	90	+1	64	70	74	81	25	30	34	37
8.—Unnatural offences	116	109	88	86	86	...	76	73	92	94	46	49	50	52
Chapter XVII.—Offences against property—														
1.—Theft	16,067	15,739	13,180	12,624	13,547	+7	7,284	7,997	10,526	11,859	6,715	7,581	63	64
2.—Extortion	219	201	247	187	188	...	168	171	472	441	50	44	10	10
3.—Robbery and dacoity	546	589	475	392	385	−2	241	253	551	589	246	331	44	56
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property ...	454	455	501	465	580	+24	447	537	720	889	324	411	45	46
5.—Criminal breach of trust	788	834	693	716	797	+11	636	701	774	859	255	301	33	35
6.—Receiving of stolen porperty	3,370	3,174	2,724	2,455	2,601	+6	1,894	2,134	2,973	3,189	1,846	1,921	62	60
7.—Cheating	832	746	850	767	923	+20	720	909	1,075	1,302	225	225	21	17
8.—Fraudulent deeds	18	16	21	12	20	+66	11	18	32	37	10	11	31	30
9.—Mischief	3,922	3,926	3,739	3,672	3,381	−8	3,114	3,093	7,643	7,819	2,299	2,525	30	32
10.—Criminal trespass	19,048	19,720	17,145	16,543	17,063	+8	5,771	6,439	11,374	12,767	3,980	4,439	35	34
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents, or trade or property marks	129	156	169	143	174	+21	141	165	217	283	51	90	23	31
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	15	20	23	25	21	−16	23	17	106	27	19	3	18	11
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage	3,768	4,052	3,916	3,841	3,703	−3	3,636	3,551	5,773	5,544	709	521	12	9
„ XXI.—Defamation	289	227	251	278	298	+7	260	298	517	564	58	52	11	9
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	1,188	1,110	1,021	958	1,136	+18	950	1,110	1,679	2,056	226	271	13	13
Total ...	86,122	87,601	80,031	76,424	79,321	+3	55,531	58,105	119,398	124,180	34,516	35,324	29	28
Local and Special Laws ..	26,848	28,475	29,056	29,115	32,892	+13	28,205	31,978	57,138	62,034	40,047	41,701	70	67
Grand Total ..	112,970	116,076	109,087	105,539	112,213	+6	83,736	90,083	176,536	186,214	74,565	77,025	42	41

NOTE.—The figures for offences under the Indian Penal Code against 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 include, and against 1887 do not include, references to Councils of Elders.

Remarks on the above statement.

8. The total number of true offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, though higher than in 1890, is below that in each of the three preceding years.

Offences against the State and relating to the Army and Navy show a high percentage of increase, but only number 8 in all.

The heads showing the largest numbers of petty offences, are—

	1890.	1891.
Hurt	10,773	12,032
Criminal force and assault .. .	16,373	15,360
Mischief	3,672	3,381
Criminal trespass	16,543	17,963
	47,361	48,736
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	29,063	30,585

Thus these four heads represent 61 per cent of the whole, as against 62 per cent last year. The variations represent an increase of 12 per cent under hurt and 8 per cent under criminal trespass. Assault and mischief show a decrease of 6 and 8 per cent, respectively.

Offences against the human body.

9. Offences against the person, taken as a whole, numbered 29,483 in the year 1891, as compared with 29,121 in the year 1890 and 30,791 in 1889. Offences against property, taken together, stood at 40,385 in the year 1891, as against 37,833 in 1890 and 39,575 in 1889. Thus under both heads there has been an increase, but the differences are not so marked as might have been expected. These two classes represent 69,868 out of 79,321 shown as true cases, or about 87 per cent. Having regard to the fact that 48,736 of these offences fall under the four heads of hurt, assault, mischief and trespass, there would appear to be no reason to believe that serious crime is on the increase.

Robberies and dacoities have fallen from 475 in 1889 and 392 in 1890 to 385 in the year 1891. Thefts have, however, risen from 13,180 in 1889 and 12,624 in 1890 to 13,547 in the year under report. The offence of receiving stolen property also shows an increase of 6 per cent.

Detailed working in districts.

10. The following table shows the working in districts in detail, in regard to offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, during each of the past three years :—

District.		Cases reported.	True cases	Cases brought to trial	Percentage of true cases to cases reported	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried.
Delhi	1889	4,077	2,219	1,876	54	81					
	1890	3,161	2,003	1,708	66	85	620	35	3,947	1,119	28
	1891	3,573	2,368	2,089	66	88	626	30	4,257	1,143	27
Gurgáon	1889	2,155	1,200	966	56	80	..	..			
	1890	2,288	1,275	1,036	55	81	470	45	2,509	873	35
	1891	2,371	1,368	1,105	57	80	393	35	2,455	633	26
Rohtak ..	1889	1,623	1,087	985	66	81	..				
	1890	1,648	1,238	1,058	75	85	518	48	2,065	756	36
	1891	1,603	1,190	1,013	74	85	366	36	2,087	644	31
Karnál	1889	2,629	1,577	987	59	62	..		..		
	1890	2,148	1,451	1,043	67	71	309	29	2,254	592	26
	1891	2,159	1,380	1,055	64	76	362	34	2,554	614	24
Umballa ..	1889	5,990	3,316	2,248	55	67	..	..	..		
	1890	5,101	3,171	2,209	62	69	778	35	4,500	1,243	27
	1891	5,196	2,837	2,046	54	72	798	38	4,177	1,339	32
Ludhiána	1889	4,996	3,078	2,818	61	91	...		...		
	1890	5,516	2,998	2,643	54	88	673	25	6,311	1,157	18
	1891	6,049	3,388	2,740	56	81	797	29	6,386	1,173	18

District.		Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried
Simla ...	1889	590	457	457	77	100	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	659	626	485	95	77	271	55	764	325	42
	1891	739	697	580	94	76	214	40	788	313	40
Jullundur ...	1889	4,568	3,468	2,769	76	79	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,947	3,982	2,987	80	75	487	15	6,805	947	14
	1891	5,217	4,101	3,139	78	76	771	24	7,414	1,670	22
Hoshiárpur..	1889	4,090	2,957	2,156	59	72	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,639	2,653	2,014	57	75	419	20	4,999	806	16
	1891	4,980	2,724	2,158	54	80	510	23	5,384	920	17
Kángra ...	1889	3,886	2,477	2,293	63	92	...	..	...	...	...
	1890	3,769	2,320	2,152	61	92	970	45	4,585	1,608	35
	1891	3,802	2,090	1,972	55	94	701	35	4,488	1,550	34
Amritsar ...	1889	6,376	2,822	2,149	44	76	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	6,129	2,998	2,195	48	73	740	34	4,595	1,152	25
	1891	7,118	3,465	2,311	48	70	971	42	4,484	1,311	29
Gurdáspur ...	1889	6,145	3,482	2,531	56	72	...	...	..	...	...
	1890	5,870	2,986	2,057	50	68	515	25	4,366	85[illegible]	19
	1891	6,626	3,601	2,538	54	70	547	21	5,651	1,001	18
Siálkot ...	1889	9,811	5,201	3,232	55	62	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	8,649	4,714	2,853	54	60	1,065	37	6,011	1,905	31
	1891	9,190	5,333	3,174	58	59	1,411	44	6,670	2,250	33
Gujránwála	1889	3,762	2,845	1,906	75	67	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,770	2,611	1,811	69	69	625	34	3,658	829	22
	1891	4,634	2,875	1,763	62	61	601	34	3,467	960	27
Lahore ...	1889	7,393	5,282	2,986	71	56	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	7,174	5,227	2,997	72	57	1,124	37	5,877	1,843	31
	1891	7,091	5,067	3,690	71	73	1,150	31	7,442	1,800	24
Ferozepore...	1889	6,300	4,416	3,345	70	75	..	...	...	...	...
	1890	6,583	4,627	3,370	70	73	833	24	7,585	1,520	20
	1891	7,641	5,164	3,440	69	66	952	28	7,588	1,578	21
Hissár ...	1889	3,197	1,788	1,315	55	73	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,147	1,742	1,281	55	73	565	44	2,468	883	35
	1891	3,110	1,764	1,321	56	74	570	43	2,480	867	31
Mooltan ...	1889	4,479	2,627	2,209	58	84	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	4,462	2,570	2,055	57	79	828	40	4,385	1,374	31
	1891	4,875	2,961	2,347	60	79	837	35	5,354	1,438	27
Jhang ...	1889	2,132	1,291	923	60	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	1,822	1,055	838	57	79	516	61	1,604	713	44
	1891	2,032	1,425	883	70	62	408	46	1,579	626	40
Montgomery	1889	3,757	2,552	1,368	68	53	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,488	2,289	1,195	65	52	574	48	2,315	912	39
	1891	2,966	1,562	1,311	52	84	653	50	2,692	1,009	40
Muzaffargarh	1889	2,735	1,806	1,273	66	70	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,718	1,764	1,234	65	69	541	43	2,364	827	35
	1891	2,859	1,840	1,290	64	70	530	41	2,480	839	34
Jhelum ...	1889	3,729	2,797	2,034	75	72	...	...	...	...	..
	1890	3,415	2,602	2,006	76	77	679	33	4,562	1,424	31
	1891	3,914	2,102	1,789	53	85	578	32	3,845	1,068	27
Gujrát ...	1889	4,521	2,837	1,970	62	69	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	3,381	1,999	1,740	59	87	580	33	3,691	1,006	27
	1891	4,900	2,665	1,956	54	76	670	34	4,083	1,100	27
Shahpur ...	1889	2,730	1,638	1,164	60	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,390	1,454	1,152	60	79	472	41	2,426	945	39
	1891	2,677	1,699	1,190	63	70	578	49	2,582	1,142	44
Ráwalpindi	1889	8,619	6,052	3,559	70	58	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	7,723	5,203	3,314	67	63	1,369	41	7,124	2,160	30
	1891	7,435	4,960	3,341	66	67	1,095	33	6,759	1,670	24
D. I. Khan ..	1889	2,001	1,262	906	63	71	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,312	1,247	814	53	65	475	58	1,637	772	47
	1891	2,561	1,189	843	46	70	513	60	1,718	947	55
D. G. Khan...	1889	1,873	1,505	1,566	80	104	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2,155	1,822	1,528	84	83	801	52	3,138	1,394	44
	1891	2,199	1,702	1,361	81	76	655	48	2,611	1,019	40

District.		Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases brought to trial.	Percentage of true cases to cases reported.	Percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.	Percentage of convictions to cases brought to trial	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to those tried
Bannu	1889	2,484	2,312	1,518	93	65	...	...			...
	1890	2 467	2 260	1,593	91	70	687	43	3 635	1,317	36
	1891	2,837	2,243	1,690	79	75	809	47	3,780	1,582	42
Pesháwar	1889	3,317	2,470	1,888	74	76	...	...			
	1890	3,175	2,397	1,826	75	76	841	46	4 281	1,709	40
	1891	3,281	2,647	1,934	80	73	777	40	4,215	1,519	36
Hazára	1889	2,450	1,522	1,158	62	76	...				..
	1890	1,979	1,524	1,132	77	74	348	30	2,769	708	25
	1891	2,137	1,502	1,184	70	78	395	33	2,865	817	28
Kohát	1889	1,737	1,679	1,566	96	93				...	..
	1890	1,062	1,525	1,406	91	72	423	38	2,168	842	39
	1891	1,408	1,315	896	93	68	386	43	1,855	776	41
Total	1889	124,558	80 631	58,010	64	72	...			...	...
	1890	118,297	76,424	55,531	64	72	20 096	36	119,398	34,518	29
	1891	127,180	79,321	58,105	62	73	20,024	35	124 180	35,324	28

Remarks on the above statement

11. The narrow margin of fluctuation in crime is perhaps the most noticeable feature in regard to most districts. The districts showing the largest increase in crime have been mentioned in paragraph 5. In the Ludhiána district the increase has been steady for five years and more.

In regard to the summary dismissal of unfounded complaints, the action taken in districts shows widely divergent results in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code. In the Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan districts less than half the number of reported offences are returned as true, while in the Simla and Kohát districts above 90 per cent are so shown, and in the Rohtak, Jullundur, Lahore, Jhang, Dera Gházi Khan, Bannu, Pesháwar and Hazára districts, true offences are stated to represent 70 per cent or more of offences reported. Comparing neighbouring districts, it is remarkable to find that in the Dera Ismail Khan district 54 per cent of reported crime is regarded as false, while in Dera Gházi Khan and Bannu only 19 and 21 per cent, respectively, can be thrown out as such at the first stage. Again, in the Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána districts from 44 to 46 per cent of reported crime is rejected *in limine*, while in the Jullundur district only 22 per cent can be so dealt with. In the Umballa, Gurdáspur, Montgomery, Jhelum and Gujrát districts also 46 per cent or more of reported offences are shown as false. It is difficult to accept these results as satisfactory.

The percentage of cases brought to trial to true cases is very low in the Siálkot (59), Gujránwála (61), Ferozepore (66), Jhang (62), and Ráwalpindi (67) districts. In the Dera Ismail Khan district, out of 2,561 offences reported, only 1,189 are returned as true, and only 843 of these reached the stage of a trial. In the Amritsar district, out of 7,118 reported offences under the Code, 3,465 were shown as true and 2,311 only were brought to trial. There are other districts in which the results are far from satisfactory from this point of view. Taking the provincial average, 62 per cent of reported crime is found to be true, and about 73 per cent of the latter, or 45 per cent of the whole crime reported, is brought to trial.

Murder.

12. More detailed information as to the offence of murder is given in the subjoined table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Cases			Persons disposed of.						
Year	Reported	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, died, &c.	Total disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	Remarks.
1889	479	397	300	594	194	276	470	124	41	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1890	510	448	449	964	349	460	809	155	43	
1891	527	451	445	996	317	500	817	179	38	

A slight increase is thus shown, while the proportion of convictions has fallen.

Details of murders in each district.

13. The number of murders admitted to have occurred in each district of the province, in each of the past four years, is given below :—

Districts	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891
Peshâwar	79	43	54	49
Râwalpindi	44	46	45	38
Ferozepore	17	23	19	33
Kohât	36	32	43	29
Bannu	24	22	27	27
Dera Ghâzi Khan	10	18	20	24
Jhelum	38	22	16	24
Umballa	14	13	13	21
Hazâra	28	19	24	20
Lahore	19	13	22	19
Jullundur	12	7	6	19
Mooltan	11	12	11	15
Dera Ismail Khan	17	11	16	14
Shahpur	12	2	9	11
Ludhiâna	6	5	14	10
Hoshiârpur	7	16	5	10
Muzaffargarh	10	6	5	10
Gurdâspur	11	8	13	8
Rohtak	7	8	8	8
Hissâr	7	7	6	8
Amritsar	15	14	14	7
Montgomery	10	5	9	7
Gurgâon	12	10	9	7
Gujrânwâla	6	7	10	6
Delhi	9	6	11	5
Gujrât	7	4	5	5
Kângra	8	4	3	5
Siâlkot	6	6	6	4
Jhang	4	3	3	4
Karnâl	3	5	2	3
Simla	1	...	...	1
Total ...	490	397	448	451

14. The results of trials of murder cases in each Sessions Division, in each of the past two years, is subjoined:—

Murder trials in Sessions Divisions.

Division.	Persons disposed of by the ordinary tribunals.				Persons disposed of after reference to Councils of Elders.			
	Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Discharged.		Convicted.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Delhi	26	19	13	12	...	...	..	...
Umballa	12	18	25	16	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	4	5	3	15	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	6	18	2	7	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	37	25	6	6	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	15	11	8	10	...	..	...	...
Siálkot	6	7	9	5	...	...	...	...
Lahore	10	21	1	2	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	12	30	22	28	...	...	...	...
Jhelum	27	40	22	21	...	...	...	...
Ráwalpindi	49	68	31	22	...	...	...	...
Deraját	36	36	9	33	22	20	70	75
Pesháwar	67	56	38	25	131	126	90	40
Total ...	307	354	189	202	153	146	160	115

15. The provincial average of persons convicted to those tried, for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, has fallen from 29 to 28; and of cases in which a conviction has been obtained to cases tried, from 36 to 35. These results are not good. In the Ludhiána (18), Hoshiárpur (17), Gurdáspur (18) districts, the percentage of convictions was very low. The highest figures are shown in the districts of Simla (40), Montgomery (40), Jhang (40), Shahpur (44), Dera Ismail Khan (55), Dera Gházi Khan (40), Bannu (42), and Kohát (41), but in several of these, notably Dera Ismail Khan, so few cases reached the trial stage that the percentage of convictions was necessarily high, and notwithstanding the high percentage of convictions there seems reason to infer that a large proportion of true crime has been permitted to escape justice altogether.

General remarks as to the proportion of persons convicted in offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

Local and Special Laws.

16. As to offences falling under Local and Special Laws, the number thrown out as false is necessarily small in all districts, and the return of cases admitted to have occurred may be accepted as accurately representing true crime. The following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted:—

Local and Special Laws.

	True cases.			*Persons convicted.*		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Arms Act	344	274	296	287	211	262
Canals and Drainage Act	868	1,175	1,357	1,140	1,732	1,771
Cantonments Act ...	3,235	3,357	2,982	5,514	4,554	4,580
Cattle Trespass Act...	1,450	1,497	1,411	948	919	748
City Chaukidárs' Act	178	170	188	264	226	248
Contract (Workmen) Act	179	190	193	30	20	11

	True cases.			Persons convicted.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Criminal Tribes Act	485	428	553	445	417	459
Excise Act ...	466	436	491	472	451	496
Forest Act ...	942	718	609	2,108	3,242	1,476
Gambling Act ...	159	172	192	723	822	817
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act ...	287	394	557	294	408	535
Land Revenue Act...	...	90	59	...	310	288
Municipal Act ...	1,982	2,062	2,107	2,151	2,143	2,227
Opium Act ...	524	651	729	519	739	722
Police Act ...	7,669	7,285	8,947	11,172	10,202	12,080
Punjab Laws Act ...	461	584	494	567	771	608
Railway Act ...	253	232	259	285	245	274
Salt and Saltpetre Act ...	84	129	98	118	142	159
Stamp Act ...	122	57	87	122	57	75
Total ...	19,688	19,901	21,609	27,159	27,611	27,836

Remarks on the above statement.

17. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases under the following Acts:—

Canal and Drainage Act	...	...	...	182 or 15 per cent.
Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	163 or 41 „
Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	...	125 or 29 „
Police Act	...	...	...	1,662 or 22 „

And a decrease under—

Cantonments Act	...	...	...	375 or 11 per cent.
Forest Act	...	...	...	109 or 15 „
Punjab Laws Act	...	...	...	90 or 15 „

Proceedings under the Canal and Drainage Act, Criminal Tribes Act, Excise Act and Opium Act have been more largely resorted to, and the provisions of section 34 of the Police Act have been actively worked. The total number of persons convicted under offences falling under Local and Special Laws is, however, very nearly the same as in each of the two preceding years.

The increase under the Canal and Drainage Act occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

Lahore,
Montgomery,
Muzaffargarh,
Bannu;

under the Hackney Carriage Act in—

Delhi,
Ludhiána,
Amritsar,
Lahore;

under the Criminal Tribes Act in—

Karnál,
Umballa,
Gurdáspur,
Siálkot;

under the Police Act in—

Simla,
Jullundur,
Hoshiárpur,
Amritsar,
Gurdáspur,
Siálkot,
Lahore.

The decrease under the Cantonments Act was chiefly in the following districts :—

Delhi,
Umballa,
Simla,
Ráwalpindi ;

under the Forest Act in—

Hissár,
Mooltan,
Peshâwar ;

and under the Punjab Laws Act in—

Gurgáon,
Hoshiárpur,
Siálkot.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

18. The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years :—

Nature of proceedings.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485	1890	26	27	15
	1891	31	57	19
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace	1890	2,997	11,903	5,778
	1891	3,416	13,586	6,406
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	1890	5,162	6,203	4,962
	1891	6,923	8,279	6,462
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	1890	79	369	241
	1891	63	229	94
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	1890	251	695	97
	1891	235	712	155
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1890	907	1,079	1,079
	1891	1,006	1,155	1,057
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	1890	...	...	...
	1891	...	...	...
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1890	1,546	1,546	264
	1891	1,521	1,523	280
Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII	1890	375	575	399
	1891	346	500	340

Remarks on the above statement.

19. The results are normal, except as to proceedings relating to security to keep the peace and for good behaviour. These have largely increased under the latter head in the following districts :—

	1890.	1891.
Umballa	136	346
Amritsar	112	551
Siálkot	166	593
Lahore	202	532
Ferozepore	75	246
Bannu	569	1,017

Having regard to the general increase of crime, the measures taken have probably been beneficial. The Sessions Judge of the Deraját Division does not regard the action taken in the Bannu district as unsatisfactory.

Out of the 6,462 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report, 2,087 persons were imprisoned in default, as compared with 1,879 in the previous year; 831, as against 698, persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 182, as against Rs. 212 in 1890 and Rs. 184 in 1889. Sureties were confiscated in the case of 340 persons.

C.—ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts

20. The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' Courts during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

Manner of disposal.	Number.	Percentage.			
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Died or escaped	211	...	...	...	...
Transferred	53	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution	50,207	26	26	27	27
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds ...	58,636	31	32	30	31
Convicted, committed or referred	77,685	43	42	43	42
Total ...	186,792	...	...	...	...

Taking the total figures for districts, percentages of convictions were lowest in the following districts:—

Gurdáspur	23
Hoshiárpur	24
Ferozepore	29
Ludhiána	32
Gujrát	32
Gujránwála	34

and highest in—

Simla	73
Dera Ismail Khan	59
Kohát	58
Pesháwar	55

Results of trials before the various classes of courts.

21. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of courts :—

Class of Officers.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
District Magistrates	7,493	7,263	65	68
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	55,806	61,667	47	46
Tahsíldárs	53,344	50,919	36	36
Náib-Tahsíldárs	21,172	25,007	27	27
Cantonment Magistrates	6,404	7,028	75	73
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	2,717	3,389	66	57
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	14,659	14,685	47	50
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	16,252	16,834	33	28
Total ...	177,847	186,792	42	42

Pending file.

22. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of and pending at the close of the year, respectively, for each of the three past years, were as follows :—

Year.	Number of cases.			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1889	86,063	84,850	1,213	2,708
1890	84,392	83,360	1,032	2,097
1891	90,273	88,988	1,285	3,030

The pending file at the close of the year was fairly satisfactory in most districts, though higher than in the years compared.

Average duration of trials.

23. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was seven days in 1891 for the whole province. The average duration in each class of Court was as follows :—

	Days.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.
Special Magistrates	5	3	3
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 2nd and 3rd class ...	5	6	7
Ditto ditto 1st class	10	10	9
Benches of Magistrates	4	4	3
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts, 2nd and 3rd class	6	6	6
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts, 1st class	9	9	9
District Magistrates under ordinary powers	8	10	10
Ditto ditto enhanced powers	22	21	20

These figures do not call for special comment.

Distribution of criminal work.

24. The following table shows, for each of the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officer acting as a Criminal Court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Sessions), with percentages and the average number of cases decided :—

Description of Court or Officer exercising powers.	Cases disposed of.			Percentages.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Special Magistrates	911	1,259	1,402	1·1	1·5	1·6	24	36	34
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,093	7,502	7,719	8·3	9·0	8·7	94	105	98
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	7,629	7,601	8,085	9·0	9·1	9·1	346	345	337
Náib-Tahsíldárs with criminal powers	9,506	9,028	10,417	11·2	10·8	11·7	96	92	106
Tahsíldárs...	22,194	22,181	22,566	26·1	26·6	25·3	179	179	182
Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Cantonment Magistrates	4,262	3,953	4,065	5·1	4·8	4·5	426	395	451
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	22,422	21,783	23,514	26·4	26·1	26·5	224	218	235
Assistant Commissioners	5,230	4,869	4,653	6·1	5·9	5·2	227	212	202
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers ..	1,698	1,672	3,015	2·1	2·0	3·4	100	99	116
District Magistrates	3,903	3,512	3,552	4·6	4·2	4·0	122	113	114

Honorary Magistrates.

25. The following Honorary Magistrates sitting singly deserve to be specially mentioned as having disposed of a large amount of business :—

District.	Names.	Powers.	Number of cases disposed of.
Lahore	Háfiz Eláhi Bakhsh	1st class ...	384
Ludhiána	Shahzáda Nádir	2nd do. ...	369
Lahore	Faqír Sayad Jamál-ud-dín... ...	1st do. ...	279
Delhi	Khan Bahádur Hádi Husain Khan ...	1st do. ...	254
Karnál	Nawábzáda Shamsher Ali Khan ..	3rd do. ...	248
Siálkot	Sardár Jagat Singh	2nd do ...	241
Umballa	Rái Bahádur Thandi Rám ...	1st do. ...	231
Ludhiána	Khwája Ahsán Shah	3rd do. ...	230
Lahore	Sardár Narindar Singh	1st do ...	227
Muzaffargarh ...	Saifullah Khan	1st do. ...	225
Ráwalpindi ...	Seth Dhanji Bhai	2nd do. ...	209

D.—SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

District Magistrates' work under enhanced powers.

26. District Magistrates disposed of 626 cases under the enhanced powers conferred by section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 646 in 1890. Of these, 274 were cases triable by the Court of Sessions. Reference for confirmation by the Court of Sessions was made in the case of 132 persons. Of the sentences referred, 102 were confirmed, 20 modified, 2 annulled, and 8 pending decision at the close of the year. The average duration of cases tried by District Magistrates, under their enhanced powers, was 20 days, as compared with 21 days in 1890.

The highest average duration was in Jhang (55 days), and the lowest in Gujrát (9 days).

Work done by District Magistrates shown in detail.

27. The following table shows the work done in each district by the District Magistrate, in each of the two past years :—

	Original ordinary powers.		Original, section 30.		Appellate.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Delhi	43	39	19	28	155	168
Gurgáon...	77	72	9	13	193	133
Rohtak	48	78	22	16	169	111
Karnál	36	28	6	6	14	37
Umballa	55	18	25	32	241	205
Ludhiána	18	20	6	12	462	417
Simla	95	21	1	...	15	10
Jullundúr	42	23	11	29	238	260
Hoshiárpur	7	21	7	16	161	219
Kángra	28	18	18	16	148	126
Amritsar	65	331	23	7	291	358

	Original ordinary powers.		Original, section 30.		Appellate.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Gurdáspur	27	17	15	16	191	191
Siálkot	27	48	31	35	333	590
Gujránwála	48	41	23	12	125	83
Lahore	51	60	18	18	312	364
Ferozepore	101	125	32	50	368	510
Hissár	87	55	37	26	142	143
Mooltan	58	7	21	31	190	225
Jhang	43	26	31	20	118	123
Montgomery	51	48	11	4	120	182
Muzaffargarh	54	65	29	31	111	133
Jhelum	23	42	29	5	197	182
Gujrát	221	116	29	21	177	179
Ráwalpindi	48	47	24	28	450	375
Shahpur	10	6	14	15	196	240
Dera Ismail Khan	9	2	6	...	78	113
Do. Additional	29	25	21	21	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan	64	3	5	7	183	151
Do. Additional	115	87	7	5	...	...
Bannu	...	5	2	1	99	128
Do. Additional	255	272	25	21	...	...
Peshâwar	3	...	...	...	201	233
Do. Additional	...	...	68	67	...	...
Hazára	12	9	13	11	68	55
Do. Additional	...	18	...	...	...	...
Kohát	9	7	8	6	49	61
Do. Additional ...	...	101	..		...	...
Total	1,859	1,901	646	626	5,795	6,305

The large amount of original work done by the District Magistrates of some districts consists chiefly of security proceedings. The magisterial work falling to the share of the Deputy Commissioner is very heavy in some of the more important districts.

European British subjects.

28. Eighty-four European British subjects were brought to trial before Magistrates during the year, as against 95 in 1890. Of those brought to trial, 33 were convicted, 47 acquitted or discharged, 3 committed to the sessions, and one person was pending trial at the close of the year.

Frontier Regulations.

29. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations, in each of the past two years, is given in the following table:—

Districts.	Regulation IV of 1887, section 13. References to Councils of Elders.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 24, 25. Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Regulation IV of 1887, section, 31. Preparation to commit certain offences.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 32. Adultery.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 35. Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 35, 36. Breach of the provisions of sections 33 34, or 35.		Regulation IV of 1887, sections 39, 42. Security for prevention of murder.		Regulation IV of 1887, section 40. Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	23	122	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..
Dera Ghási Khan ...	117	73	.	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	..	...	13	9	1	2
Bannu ...	71	116	4	...	...	2	11	4	2	6	...	...	...	..	2	1
Peshâwar	127	75	3	1	6	1	7	1	6	2	...	...	5	47	103	149
Hazára	46	68	5	3	...	...	...	2	8	8	...	...	30	14	13	11
Kohát	144	51	5	2	.	...	6	12	41		2	...	18	25	123	153
Total ...	528	504	17	6	6	3	26	22	57	16	2	...	66	95	241	316

30. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during each of the past two years are shown below :—

Results of references to Councils of Elders.

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Dera Ismail Khan	60	296	45	213	75	72
Dera Ghází Khan	273	131	158	96	57	73
Bannu	202	282	56	157	27	56
Pesháwar	360	125	124	47	34	37
Hazára	120	172	45	74	35	43
Kohát	408	164	173	28	42	17

The Judges recently brought to the notice of Government a case in which the accused had been detained in custody for nearly a year pending trial under the Regulation : long detentions are not infrequent in such cases.

31. The figures below give the particulars as to the fines imposed in each district under the Frontier Regulations :—

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations.

District.	Fines imposed.		Average per person convicted.		Percentage of fines imposed realized within the year.		Amount awarded a compensation.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ismail Khan	3,409	11,038	75	51	71	76	1,615	6,753
Dera Ghází Khan	31,826	19,621	201	202	64	121	21,382	13,348
Bánnu	16,580	29,453	206	187	95	36	4,396	8,243
Pesháwar	10,776	3,270	168	218	69	291	941	590
Hazára	3,388	935	97	22	96	203	1,661	846
Kohát	7 471	3,387	46	211	92	67	4,664	1,402
Total ...	73,450	67,704	141	125	76	88	34,659	31,182

E.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSIONS.

32. The abstract below gives, for each of the last two years, the number of cases disposed of and of persons tried by Courts of Sessions :—

Work disposed of by Courts of Sessions.

	Cases.		Persons.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Sessions trials	377	435	769	868
Cases referred by District Magistrates under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	132	110	166	144
Other references	106	58	110	62

The number of sessions cases disposed of in each division is given below :—

	1890.	1891.		1890.	1891.
Delhi	37	40	Ferozepore	24	22
Umballa	28	43	Mooltan	32	52
Jullundur	9	11	Jhelum	27	39
Hoshiárpur	10	14	Ráwalpindi	51	36
Amritsar	25	40	Deraját	25	45
Siálkot	21	21	Pesháwar	67	54
Lahore	21	18			

In two or three divisions the number of cases was larger owing to several junior officers, who could not be invested with enhanced powers, having held charge of districts for considerable periods.

33. The following statement shows the results of sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

Results of sessions trials.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	For disposal.				Disposed of.						Pending at the end of the year.					
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.							
Year.	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
1890	86	790	429	876	4	319	322	124	377	769	52	107	58	9	51	
1891	107	913	493	1,020	4	325	385	(a) 154	435	868	58	152	57	6	56	*7th June 1884

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.
(a) Including 41 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887.

One hundred and thirteen persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Sessions, as compared with 124 in 1890.

F.—WITNESSES.

34. The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1890 and 1891, respectively :—

Number of witnesses examined.

	1890.	1891.
District Courts	264,054	274,239
Sessions Courts	5,620	6,624
Chief Court	6	8

The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows :—

	Percentage. 1890.	Percentage. 1891.
Discharged on the 1st day	92·2	92·4
Do. 2nd „	6·2	5·9
Do. 3rd „	1·3	1·2
Detained more than three days	·3	·5

The following districts show the largest number of detentions over three days :—

Mooltan	196
Hissár	140
Montgomery	114
Jhelum	109
Umballa	85
Shahpur	73
Kohát	71

In the Mooltan district 43 witnesses were detained from 6 to 8 days; in the Ferozepore district 37 witnesses were detained from 6 to 8 days: these results are not creditable to the officers concerned.

35. The annexed statement shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1890 and 1891 :—

Diet money.

Year.	Number of witnesses who attended the Courts.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Police.	Number of witnesses dieted: By Magistrate.	Amount of diet money paid: By Police.	Amount of diet money paid: By Magistrate.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Police.	Average cost of each witness dieted: By Magistrate.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890	279,386	264,054	40,969	57,530	10,781	31,541	0 4 2	0 8 9
1891	288,763	274,239	41,150	62,689	10,768	33,957	0 4 2	0 8 8

The average cost of dieting witnesses in Magistrates' Courts varies from annas 5 to annas 0-14-1.

The rates were highest in the following districts :—

	Magistrates' rate. Rs.	a.	p.
Jhelum	0	14	1
Mooltan	0	13	9

The rates cannot be regarded as excessive.

PART II.—PUNISHMENTS.

Detail of punishments inflicted by the Courts.

36. The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the province in each of the last two years. The results in the year under report do not differ materially from the average of the previous three years and call for no special remarks :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			PERSONS SENTENCED TO												Persons ordered to find or give.			Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.	
				Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Whipping.		Fine.						
							Rigorous.												
Class of Tribunal.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.
Magistrates' Courts ...	1890	73,944	...	...	...	...	9,691	6,020	723	5	315	1,556	10,976	45,291	4,529	1,244	4,907	1,990	19
	1891	76,015	...	...	...	...	10,063	6,164	794	...	314	1,635	10,915	44,640	5,323	1,083	6,403	2,015	72
Sessions Courts ...	1890	570	...	117	20	..	299	33	1	...	9	1	114	10	...	6	9	84	1
	1891	581	...	96	36	...	303	73	8	7	8	2	141	9	...	...	54	51	...
Chief Court ...	1890	89	53	29	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1891	106	72	26	4	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1890	74,603	53	146	20	...	9,993	6,057	724	5	324	1,557	11,091	45,301	4,529	1,250	5,052	1,944	20
	1891	76,702	72	122	40	..	10,366	6,241	802	7	322	1,637	11,056	44,649	5,323	1,083	6,510	2,066	73

Sentences of imprisonment classified.

37. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1890 and 1891 .—

	Number. 1890.	Number. 1891.	Percentage. 1890.	Percentage. 1891.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,153	2,460	12	12
Do. 6 months	9,589	9,710	51	50
Do. 2 years	5,939	6,390	32	33
Do. 7 "	1,020	954	5	5
Above 7 years	56	33	...	...

Whipping.

38. The number of sentences of whipping passed has increased somewhat in the year under report. The figures for the past three years are :—

Year.	In addition to Other punishment	In lieu of Other punishment	Total.
1889 ...	240	1,001	1,241
1890 ...	324	1,557	1,881
1891 ...	322	1,637	1,959

Fines.

39. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

Year.	Fines. Imposed. Rs.	Fines. Realized. Rs.	Fines. Percentage.	Compensation. Awarded. Rs.	Compensation. Paid. Rs.	Compensation. Percentage.
1890 ...	5,94,356	4,61,836	78	... 1,06,898	70,213	65
1891 ...	5,79,653	4,39,010	76	... 91,491	48,371	53

The percentage of realizations was high in the following districts:—

	Per cent.
Simla	90
Rohtak	87
Gurgáon	80
Kángra	75
Jullundur	74
Amritsar	73

And low in—

Dera Gházi Khan	40
Gujrát	41
Bannu	42
Ferozepore	46
Shahpur	47

Fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations and ordinary law compared

40. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1891 under Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were:—

Law applied.	Amount of fine: Imposed.	Amount of fine: Awarded as compensation.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Frontier Regulations ...	67,704	31,182	46
Ordinary law	4,98,922	59,219	12
Total	5,66,626	90,401	16

Details of fines imposed.

41. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fine per head		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
56,267	55,555	5,83,911	5,66,626	10	10	59	58	18	16

Fines realized.

42. The annexed abstract shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the last four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amount of fines				
		Realized			
Year.	Imposed.	On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	6,02,128	3,41,235	1,00,871	4,42,106	73
1889	6,20,093	3,71,075	99,908	4,70,983	75
1890	5,83,911	3,47,615	1,07,110	4,54,725	78
1891	5,66,626	3,31,301	98,253	4,29,554	76

Fines imposed by Courts of Sessions.

43. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Sessions for each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889	197	18,315	93	16	15
1890	124	10,425	84	16	11
1891	150	13,027	87	22	8

Percentage of realizations.

44. The percentages of total realizations during each of the past five years in Courts of Session are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount of fines				Percentage of total realization on amount imposed in the year.
		Realized			
	Imposed.	On account of year.	On account of past years.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
1887	20,745	1,853	4,225	6,078	29
1888	11,090	1,143	5,065	6,208	55
1889	18,315	2,989	6,357	9,346	51
1890	10,425	1,695	5,416	7,111	68
1891	13,027	2,916	6,540	9,456	72

PART III.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.

Appeals in District Courts

45. The number of sentences appealable to District Courts was 45,754. The number of appellants was 10,697; the percentage to those who could appeal being 23, as compared with 24 in 1890, 23 in 1889 and 20 in 1888. The agency by which these appeals were disposed of and the manner of disposal in each district are shown in the annexed statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Appeals disposed of						Percentage of persons whose				
District	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.		Appeals were rejected	Sentences were confirmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	Average duration of appeals.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons					
Delhi ...	168	281	..	...	...	.	66	..	7	27	4
Gurgáon ...	133	178	.	...	...	...	42	...	5	53	7
Rohtak ...	111	214	...	...	...	.	.	50	33	17	14
Karnál ...	37	54	...	...	..	...	32	37	7	24	9
Umballa ...	205	308	...	...	...	..	3	68	17	12	30
Ludhiána ...	417	814	...	...	...	...	61	..	6	33	10
Simla ...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	..	10	80	16
Jullundur .	260	513	...	...	...	...	24	36	6	34	14
Hoshiárpur ...	219	422	...	...	...	..	51	.	26	23	15
Kángra ..	12	12	88	153	26	31	57	...	9	34	14
Amritsar ...	358	537	...	...	..	...	70	...	15	15	8
Gurdáspur .	191	270	...	...	...	...	19	51	12	18	7
Siálkot ...	590	925	...	...	...	..	20	57	5	18	6
Gujránwála ...	83	153	...	...	..	..	...	49	23	28	4
Lahore ...	364	625	...	...	...	...	...	53	20	27	14
Ferozepore ...	510	861	...	...	...	...	...	57	20	23	11
Hissár ...	143	204	...	...	...	..	44	9	17	30	14
Mooltan ...	225	327	...	...	...	...	69	...	14	17	19
Jhang ...	123	136	...	...	...	...	67	4	9	20	4
Montgomery ...	182	312	...	...	...	...	50	...	23	27	10
Muzaffargarh ...	133	175	...	...	...	...	54	...	15	31	28
Jhelum ...	182	268	...	...	...	...	...	62	14	24	14
Gujrát ...	179	302	...	...	...	...	66	5	4	25	2
Rawalpindi ...	375	614	...	...	...	...	13	50	5	32	15
Shahpur ...	240	460	...	...	...	...	21	42	16	21	8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	38	45	74	117	1	1	1	56	3	40	6
Dera Ghází Khan ...	144	218	...	...	7	7	34	37	3	26	6
Bannu ...	128	217	...	...	.	...	69	6	7	18	27
Peshávar ...	233	388	...	...	...	...	63	...	11	26	19
Hazára ...	55	113	...	...	...	...	61	1	16	22	12
Kohát ...	61	105	...	...	...	...	33	25	14	28	21
Total ... 1890 ...	5,666	9,904	78	106	51	89	33	31	13	23	12
Total ... 1891 ...	6,109	10,062	102	270	34	39	33	29	13	25	12

Appellate business in Courts of Sessions.

46. The annexed statement gives the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for the Courts of Sessions for each of the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.																
							PERSONS.								TOTAL.				PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
	PENDING FROM LAST YEAR		INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.				Appeals rejected under section 421, Criminal Procedure Code.						After directing further enquiry under section 428, Criminal Procedure Code.		Without directing further enquiry.						
YEAR.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province	Appeal rejected otherwise than on merits	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentence or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Average duration of appeals	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending
1891	147	178	5,875	7,043	6,022	7,221	15	107	1	2,647	2,179	841	1,239	55	101	140	5,810	6,944	111	137	11	4	21-9-91
1890	134	222	5,544	6,659	5,678	6,881	11	166	8	2,360	2,094	771	1,238	55	161	199	5,370	6,504	147	178	14	...	17-10-90
1889 ...	141	172	5,558	6,863	5,699	7,035	9	102	97	2,504	2,104	596	1,290	111	120	151	5,445	6,662	134	222	13	2	14-9-89

47. The amount of appellate work in each division, during each of the last two years, will be seen from the following table:—

Appellate work of Sessions Courts.

Sessions Division.	Criminal appeals for disposal.		Criminal appeals disposed of.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Delhi ...	594	570	582	568
Umballa ...	521	508	499	490
Jullundur ...	153	132	147	130
Hoshiárpur ...	214	195	206	191
Amritsar ...	324	444	313	434
Siálkot ...	315	524	315	520
Lahore ...	379	414	368	406
Ferozepore ...	488	465	468	450
Multan ...	862	883	850	869
Jhelum ...	554	551	549	543
Ráwalpindi ...	234	260	229	252
Deraját ...	734	682	729	670
Peshávar ...	306	394	276	388
Total ...	5,678	6,022	5,531	5,911

48. The following statements show the Criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of:—

Revision business.

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1890 ...	1,020	2,822	...	3,842	2,955	620	94	173	10
1891 ...	860	1,434	175	2,469	1,868	497	50	54	13

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Year.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committal or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1890 ...	575	598	...	1,173	919	154	53	47	16
1891 ...	565	592	83	1,240	1,025	116	55	44	12

PART IV.—CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.

Original trials.

49. One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, but the complaint was withdrawn on the motion of the Government Advocate.

Murder references

50. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of reference, under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the three past years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Year	For disposal.		Disposed of								Pending		
			Persons						Total.				
	Cases	Persons	Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed but sentence modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Average number of days each case lasted
1889	146	190	..	90	36	6	24	4	126	160	20	30	49
1890 ...	126	154	...	53	28	4	22	...	87	107	39	47	49
1891	130	160	1	72	26	8	34	..	111	141	19	19	48

Appeals instituted in the Chief Court.

51. The following figures give the number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Against the orders of Sessions Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1888	344	247	591
1889	314	230	544
1890	300	215	515
1891	322	142	464

Nature of sentences or orders appealed against.

52. The following abstract shows, for the past three years, the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year	Appeals from					
	Sentence of death or transportation for life.	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	Total
1889	196	123	146	78	1	544
1890 .	197	125	108	80	5	515
1891	184	122	82	76	...	464

53. The results of appeals decided were as follows :—

Results of appeals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For disposal						Number of persons disposed of.							Total.		Pending.			
Year	*Pending from last year.*		*Instituted during the year.*		*Total.*														
	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average duration.	Oldest date
1889	99	124	544	723	643	847	5	277	206	136	109	...	15	577	748	66	99	46	19-7-89
1890 ..	66	99	515	672	581	771	1	182	230	115	111	...	4	499	643	82	128	47	25-2-90
1891 .	82	128	464	582	546	710	11	169	193	116	123	...	1	462	613	84	97	47	19-6-91

54. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court during the past three years :—

Revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	For disposal.										Persons disposed of.													
Year.	*Pending from last year*		*Reported for orders under section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Instituted by petition under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Taken up by the Court on its own motion, section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.*		*Total.*		Died, escaped or transferred.	Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered.	Total.		Pending.		Average duration of revision cases.	Date of oldest pending revision case.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
1889 ...	141	240	168	328	1,700	3,180	3	7	2,012	3,755	6	2,358	317	30	299	353	...	91	1856	3,454	156	301	34	8-7-89
1890 ...	156	301	138	267	1,669	2,931	9	14	1,972	3,513	19	2,222	213	23	201	409	...	236	1,868	3,323	104	190	35	-8-90
1891 ...	104	190	141	260	1,701	2,938	3	3	1,949	3,391	25	2,229	206	10	223	340	...	80	1,795	3,113	154	278	27	19-5-91

55. Forty-three miscellaneous cases were disposed of, as against 61 in the preceding year. The files of twenty cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

Miscellaneous cases.

56. Five Judges were employed during the year under report, but a Judge was on leave for a month preceding and a month following the vacation.

Number of Judges employed.

PART V.—GENERAL REMARKS.

57. A note on the working of Divisional and Sessions Courts, drawn up by the Registrar, will be found in Appendix A of this report. It shows that while these Courts are heavily worked, the disposal of business has kept pace with the income.

Note on the working of Divisional Courts

58. The Judges feel it necessary to mention that it has been brought to their notice that some District Magistrates,—in one instance an officer of long standing,—do not regard the duties devolving upon them as Chief Magistrates of their districts as the most important of those with which they are entrusted.

District Magistrates do not always regard their duties as Chief Magistrates sufficiently important.

59. The Court notices with satisfaction that during the year the Government have been able to appoint public prosecutors in several districts and divisions.

Public prosecutors.

60. The reports received from the following districts and divisions call for special mention:—

District and Divisional Reports noticed.

Divisions.	*Districts.*
Hoshiárpur.	Siálkot.
Ráwalpindi.	Amritsar.
Deraját.	Gurgáon.
	Hoshiárpur.

The usual extracts from District and Divisional Reports are annexed as Appendix B of this report.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

STATEMENT No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING JURISDICTION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1891, AND THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Class of Court.	Number of Officers.		Total number of cases decided.			
			Original.		*Appeal.*	
	European.	Native.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Magistrates—						
Special Magistrates	26	15	1,402	53	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... 2nd and 3rd class	1	61	5,029	2,877	...	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ... 1st class	...	17	2,652	1,970	...	...
Benches of Magistrates	...	126	8,085	2,207	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ... ... 2nd and 3rd class	16	239	38,280	31,718	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates ... ... 1st class	40	100	29,648	27,038	130	...
Chief Magistrates of the district	*32	2	3,892	9,178	6,175	168
Total	115	560	88,988	75,041	6,305	168
II.—Courts of Sessions	12	1	603	46	5,911	75
III.—Chief Court	5	...	112	43	462	...
Grand Total	132	561	89,703	75,130	12,678	243

* Includes Additional District Magistrates at Bannu, Peshawar and Hazára.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons. Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1)—Offences under the Penal Code.														
Offences against the State.	Chap. VI.	Secs. 121 to 130	2	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	6	...	...
Offences against the Army and Navy.	„ VII.	„ 131 to 140	7	...	...	1	6	6	6	1	2	3	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.	„ VIII.	„ 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158. Unlawful assembly	147	39	49	2	57	30	263	1	53	188	...	21
		„ 147, 148, 152 and 153 to 156. Rioting, &c. ...	1,169	338	209	50	572	592	4,700	57	1,752	2,585	4	302
		„ 160. Affray	152	6	5	1	140	139	727	11	213	503	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.	„ IX.	„ 161 to 169. By public servants	145	51	29	...	65	65	123	19	60	39	...	5
		„ 161, 170 and 171. Relating to public servants ...	165	81	6	1	77	72	95	8	60	25	...	2
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants	„ X.	„ 172 to 190.	1,069	141	32	5	891	885	1,714	49	736	892	8	29
False evidence and offences against public officers.	„ XI.	„ 194 to 200. False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants.	650	91	16	...	543	545	812	3	445	323	1	40
		„ 201 to 229. Offences against public justice ...	967	157	77	7	726	722	1,153	21	505	576	7	44
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.	„ XII.	„ 231 to 254. Offences relating to coin	176	4	1	7	164	151	199	...	99	92	1	7
		„ 255 to 263. Offences relating to stamps... ...	13	...	...	2	11	11	11	...	2	8	...	1
Offences relating to weights and measures.	„ XIII.	„ 264 to 267	92	4	5	...	83	81	161	...	54	106	...	1

Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.	XIV.	Secs. 269 to 278. Offences affecting public health ...	214	38	21	...	155	160	457	11	140	306	...	...
		„ 279 to 289. Offences affecting safety	168	8	5	3	152	139	217	8	66	141	...	2
		„ 290 & 291. Offences affecting convenience ...	444	78	43	...	323	321	1,065	25	347	663	3	27
		„ 292 to 294. Offences affecting decency and morals	23	7	2	...	14	14	49	3	5	39	...	2
		„ 294A. Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery.	4	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	3	...	...
Offences relating to religion.	XV.	„ 295 to 298	280	106	35	1	138	132	389	106	187	79	1	16
Offences affecting the human body.	XVI.	„ 302 and 303 Murder...	527	8	29	39	451	445	996	...	492	317	8	179
		„ 307. Attempt at murder	120	9	10	15	86	89	158	3	78	54	..	23
		„ 304. Culpable homicide	207	3	8	31	165	173	359	4	109	187	2	57
		„ 304A. Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	90	1	3	3	83	83	120	...	41	79	...	...
		„ 308. Attempt at culpable homicide	7	3	2	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		„ 305 and 306. Abetment of suicide	12	1	3	1	7	4	6	...	1	5	...	...
		„ 309. Attempted suicide	169	3	1	14	151	138	138	...	43	92	2	1
		„ 311. Thuggee, &c.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 312 to 315. Causing miscarriage	45	6	15	1	23	22	38	1	23	8	...	6
		„ 316. Injury to unborn children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ 317. Exposure of infants	24	2	3	1	18	13	17	...	10	5	...	2
		„ 318 Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	28	...	...	4	24	14	22	...	6	14	...	2
		„ 325 to 331 and 333. Hurt with aggravating circumstances	1,660	196	116	208	1,140	966	1,820	72	665	1,018	3	62
		„ 323, 324, 332 & 334 to 338. Other cases	18,899	7,654	326	27	10,892	10,121	26,878	16,180	6,703	3,658	13	324
		„ 341. Wrongful restraint	947	472	118	5	352	326	819	379	342	83	...	15
		„ 342 to 348. Wrongful confinement	704	259	173	19	253	216	669	234	341	77	1	16
		„ 352 to 358. Criminal force or assault	26,579	10,584	559	76	15,360	13,621	32,418	18,900	9,087	4,157	14	260
		„ 364, 366, 367. Kidnapping or forcible abduction, with aggravating circumstances	174	50	66	2	56	57	168	...	119	35	...	14
		„ 363, 365, 368, 369. Other cases	549	126	161	38	224	191	460	20	252	134	6	48
		„ 370, 371. Slavery	13	7	3	...	3	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		„ 372 and 373. Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	32	9	6	4	13	13	34	3	13	18	...	...
		„ 374. Forced labour	47	32	11	...	4	4	9	5	3	1	...	...
		„ 376 Rape	218	51	58	19	90	70	87	5	45	30	1	6
		„ 377. Unnatural offences	115	3	6	20	86	73	98	...	44	49	1	4
Offences against property	XVII	„ 382. Theft with aggravating circumstances ...	57	5	9	1	42	25	56	...	28	16	...	12
		„ 379 to 381 and 401. Other cases	20,187	2,681	3,266	735	13,505	7,972	12,007	40	4,183	7,565	27	192
		„ 386 to 389. Extortion with aggravating circumstances	34	20	8	...	6	6	19	...	18	1	...	...
		„ 384 and 385. Other cases	881	485	214	...	182	165	429	35	344	43	...	7
		„ 394 } Robbery. With hurt	111	9	23	5	74	34	80	...	33	45	...	2
		„ 392 } Robbery. Other cases	741	207	264	53	217	149	329	3	141	158	..	27
		„ 393 } Robbery. Attempts	17	3	9	...	5	3	6	...	5	1	...	...
		„ 396 } Dacoity. With murder	10	...	...	...	10	8	37	...	20	12	...	5
		„ 397 } Dacoity. With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	25	...	...	...	25	3	3	...	1	1	1	...
		„ 398, „ 395, „ 399, „ 400 & 402 } Dacoity. Attempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
		„ 402 } Dacoity. Other cases	92	17	44	8	53	55	174	...	54	113	...	7
		„ 403 and 404. Criminal misappropriation of property	988	301	103	4	580	537	923	27	447	411	4	34
		„ 406 to 409. Criminal breach of trust	1,961	759	376	29	797	701	880	40	518	301	...	21
		„ 411 to 414. Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	3,053	68	78	306	2,601	2,134	3,306	5	1,244	1,921	19	117

STATEMENT No. II.—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons. Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A (1).—*Offences under the Penal Code*—concld.												
Offences against property — Chap. XVII.—(*concld.*) — Secs. 417 to 420. Cheating ...	2,323	1,191	207	2	928	909	1,347	124	948	225	5	45
421 to 424. Fraudulent deeds, or disposition of property ...	49	22	7	...	20	18	38	...	26	11	...	1
Mischief — „ 429 to 433 and 435 to 440. „ 426 to 428 and 434. — With aggravating circumstances	1,443	299	201	149	794	636	1,399	38	833	469	4	55
Mischief — Other cases ...	4,844	1,981	246	30	2,587	2,457	6,594	2,219	2,199	2,056	1	119
Criminal trespass — Secs. 459 & 460. — Resulting in death or grievous hurt	24	3	...	...	21	22	47	...	33	10	...	4
Criminal trespass — „ 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 & 458. „ 453 & 456. „ 447, 448, 461 & 462. — For commission of serious offences	14,100	230	186	445	13,239	3,138	5,117	23	1,806	3,098	21	169
Criminal trespass — Other serious cases ...	1,749	34	26	54	1,635	331	538	16	219	290	...	13
Criminal trespass — Minor cases ...	6,880	3,097	686	29	3,068	2,948	7,407	3,256	2,951	1,041	3	156
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark. — „ XVIII. — „ 465 to 471 and 474. Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers ...	491	272	77	1	141	133	251	12	147	80	...	12
„ 472 to 476. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery ...	17	6	1	...	10	10	17	...	7	6	...	4
„ 477. Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other document ...	35	15	9	...	11	10	12	2	6	4	...	...
„ 482, 486, 487 and 488. Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked ...	33	16	11	...	6	6	10	10	...	...	...	...
„ 483 to 485. Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die-plate, or instrument for counterfeiting a trade or property mark ...	4	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...
„ 489. Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury ...	11	5	1	...	5	5	16	...	8	...	...	8
Criminal breach of contracts of service. — „ XIX. — „ 490 to 492 ...	56	25	10	...	21	17	27	11	13	3	...	...
Offences relating to marriage. — „ XX. — „ 493 to 498 ...	7,183	2,973	506	1	3,703	3,551	5,728	2,239	2,769	521	15	...
Defamation ... — „ XXI. — „ 500 to 502 ...	650	300	51	1	298	298	582	323	188	52	1	18

Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.	„ XXII.	„ 506. The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	205	117	25	..	63	60	115	60	41	14	...	...
		„ 504 to 510. Other cases	1,871	729	68	1	1,073	1,050	1,973	1,189	495	257	...	32
		TOTAL ...	127,180	36 504	8,894	2.461	79,321	58.105	126,942	45,801	42,877	35,324	178	2,762
B.—Offences under Special and Local Laws.														
Proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure—														
Security for keeping the peace			6,504	1,835	1,355	6	3,308	3.292	12,965	2,464	4.668	5,707	8	120
„ „ good behaviour			7,646	311	483	6	6,846	6,766	7,580	15	1,664	5,794	30	77
Breach of Laws relating to—														
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	Act	XI of 1878	314	3	2	13	296	298	336	..	72	262	1	1
Canals	„	VIII of 1873	1.433	76	...	..	1,357	1,356	3,305	422	1,102	1,771	...	10
Cantonments, Military	„	III of 1880	3,054	63	9	..	2,982	2,981	5,205	...	623	4,580	1	1
Cattle Trespass	„	I of 1871	2,272	765	94	2	1,411	1,341	3,977	2,034	1,154	748	...	41
City Chaukidars	„	XX of 1856	190	...	1	1	188	188	323	...	75	248	...	...
Code of Civil Procedure	„	XIV of 1882	16	...	...	..	16	16	19	...	4	15	...	...
Companies' Act	„	VI of 1882	8	1	...	..	7	7	8	...	3	5	...	...
Contract—Workmen	„	XIII of 1859	249	56	...	...	193	153	745	392	341	11	..	1
Contract by workmen on Railways and other Public Works		IX of 1860	11	...	...	...	11	11	30	7	3	20	...	...
Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs		XXVII of 1871	554	...	...	1	553	453	510	1	37	459	3	10
Emigration	„	VII of 1871	3	...	..	..	3	3	7	..	...	7	...	...
Excise on spirits and drugs	„	XXII of 1881 & XVI of 1883...	506	5	1	9	491	490	701	7	193	496	1	4
Factories	„	XV of 1881	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farcy and Glanders	„	XX of 1879	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferries	„	XVII of 1878	37	6	..	...	31	31	86	21	25	18	...	22
Foreigners	„	III of 1864	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Forest	„	VII of 1878	659	33	12	5	609	602	2 067	3	566	1,476	2	20
Gambling	„	III of 1867 .. .	196	1	..	3	192	191	1,216	...	377	817	1	21
Hackney and Stage Carriages	„	XVI of 1861 & XIV of 1879...	559	1	1	...	557	556	677	...	142	535	...	.
License Act	„	II of 1878	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Marriages—Christian	„	XV of 1872	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipalities	„	IV of 1873 & XIII of 1884...	2,123	16	...	...	2,107	2,087	2,966	50	681	2,227	4	4
Murderous Outrages		XXIII of 1867 & IX of 1877 ...	.	...		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mutiny Act	„	VII of 1867	3	1	.	...	2	2	6	...	...	6	...	...
Opium	„	I of 1878 ..	740	2	4	5	729	725	1,030	3	259	722	2	44
Pleaders		XVIII of 1879	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	„	V of 1861	8,970	7	14	2	8,947	8,362	13,685	42	1,549	12,080	5	9
Post Office	„	XIV of 1866	18	...	...	...	18	17	20	...	8	11	..	1
Printing Presses	„	XXV of 1867	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...
Prisons	„	XXVI of 1870	93	1	...	...	92	92	102	...	8	94	...	...
Prostitutes	„	III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
Punjab Courts Act	„	XVIII of 1884	35	...	...	...	35	35	85	...	12	73	...	...
Punjab Laws Act	„	IV of 1872	519	20	4	1	494	489	860	31	213	608	7	1
Railways	„	IV of 1879	268	3	5	1	259	258	360	2	73	274	1	10
Registration	„	III of 1877	4	...	...	...	4	4	9	...	7	...	...	2
Salt and Saltpetre	„	XII of 1882	98	..	..	...	98	98	198	..	18	159	..	21
Stamps	„	I of 1879	88	...	1	...	87	89	105	...	30	75	...	...
Telegraph	„	I of 1876	1	..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	..
Treasure Trove	„	VI of 1878	7	...	...	..	7	7	26	..	14	6	...	
Vagrancy, European	„	IX of 1874	2	...	...	...	2	2	3	.	2	1	..	..
Wandering and dangerous Lunatics	„	XXXVI of 1858	5	...	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	..
Act XV of 1859		... ...	1	..	...	...	1	1	1	..	..	1	...	...
Act XI of 1890		... ...	3	...	...	...	3	3	4	...	2	2	...	...
Breach of Chaukidára Rules		.. . .	6	..	...	..	6	6	8		1	7	...	...
Census Act		... ...	6	..	...	.	6	6	17		5	12	...	...
Section 100, Criminal Procedure Code		... ...	5	5	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...
Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887		... ...	59	...	...	...	59	59	316	8	20	288	...	...

STATEMENT No. II.—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. Without reference to the Police.	After reference to the Police.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Persons. Under trial during the year.	Discharged in consequence of the non-attendance of the complainant, or the withdrawal of the complaint.	Acquitted or discharged on other grounds.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province, or trial postponed in consequence of insanity.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B.—Offences under special and Local Laws—concluded.												
Section 514, Criminal Procedure Code	5	...	.	...	5	5	5	..	2	2	...	1
Section 145, Ditto	12	5	1	...	6	6	10	2	3	5	...	...
Section 488, Ditto	2	...	...	..	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...
Act I of 1889	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Act XI of 1890	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
Forest Rules of 1855	230	14	...	...	216	216	1,091	8	456	627	...	..
Act III of 1889	4	...	...	...	4	4	8	...	2	6	...	...
Army Act, section 156	2	...	.	...	2	1	1	...	..	1	...	...
Act VIII of 1870	3	...	.	...	3	3	16	...	...	16	...	...
Frontier Regulations.												
Regulation VII of 1872, Sections 3, 5 & 6	1	...	..	...	1	1	1	..	...	1	...	...
Do. " " " 10	144	...	..	..	144	144	231	50	123	58	...	...
Do. IV of 1887 " 24 & 25	5	...	..	...	5	6	4	...	...	4	...	...
Do. " " 30	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
Do. " " 31	3	...	..	..	3	3	5	...	1	4	...	..
Do. " " 32	24	1	1	...	22	22	26	...	13	13	...	...
Do. " " 36	16	..	...	...	16	16	28	...	2	26	...	...
Do. " " 39	95	..	...	..	95	95	240	..	47	193	...	...
Do. " " 40	316	...	..	..	316	316	1,155	7	88	1,060	..	...
Do. " " 45	39	...	...	...	39	55	75	.	11	64	...	...
Total	38,169	3,231	1,991	55	32,892	31,978	62,461	5,569	14,698	41,701	66	427
GRAND TOTAL	165,349	39,735	10,885	2,516	112,213	90,083	189,403	51,370	57,575	77,025	244	3,189

STATEMENT No. III.

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Total number for disposal (including pending from previous year).		Disposed of during the year.			Remaining under trial.		
Nature of proceedings.	Cases	Persons.	Cases	Persons		Cases.	Persons.	Remarks
				Dis-charged.	Convicted.			
1 Proceedings against witnesses under sections 87 to 89 and 485.	44	77	31	38	19	13	20	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	3,458	13,705	3,416	7,180	6,406	42	119	
3 Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour	6,994	8,353	6,923	1,817	6,462	71	74	
4 Proceedings against local nuisances Chapter X ...	65	232	63	135	94	2	3	
5. Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII...	235	712	235	557	155	...	...	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	1,006	1,155	1,006	98	1,057	...	...	
7 Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	1,539	1,541	1,521	1,243	280	18	18	
9 Forfeiture of bonds under Chapter XLII ...	354	514	346	160	340	8	14	
Total	13,695	26,289	13,541	11,228	14,813	154	248	

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE

Class of Tribunal.	NUMBER OF PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL.								PERSONS			
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received on transfer.			In consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant, or withdrawal of the complaint.	On other grounds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Magistrates.												
Special Magistrates	39	1	40	2,654	666	...	...	3,400	1	427	82	938
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	118	2,265	1,077	7,830	334	..	...	11,624	7	5,065	1,793	1,533
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class	55	1,409	536	3,238	121	..	...	5,449	24	1,731	1,245	679
Benches of Magistrates	63	6,096	237	8,117	224	...	...	14,737	1	4,101	1,349	1,859
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. — 2nd and 3rd class	848	20,365	7,336	55,816	3,167	...	1	87,533	62	30,715	12,224	13,710
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of Districts. — 1st class	718	25,894	7,309	23,178	1,784	...	6	58,889	109	7,936	13,152	7,427
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code	3	61	13	25	6	366	...	474	...	..	68	57
Chief Magistrates of Districts. — Under ordinary powers ...	179	3,913	518	1,652	204	25	...	6,491	53	232	1,421	839
Chief Magistrates of Districts. — " section 30 powers ...	74	1,021	111	10	9	...	..	1,225	7	...	123	137
Total ...	2,097	61,115	17,177	102,520	6,515	391	7	189,822	26	50,207	31,457	27,179
II.—Courts of Sessions												
Trials under Chapter XIX	107	...	...	...	...	913	...	1,020	4	...	...	325
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	11	...	...	...	...	134	...	145	1	...	...	1
Other references	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	...	8
Total .	118	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	1,227	5	...	...	334
III—Chief Court.												
Original trials	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	....	1	...	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	47	...	..	...	...	113	...	160	1	...	...	34
Total ..	47	...	...	...	...	114	...	161	1	1	...	34
Grand Total ...	2,262	61,115	17,177	102,520	6,515	1,614	7	191,210	270	50,208	31,457	27,547

No. IV.

TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.									
CONVICTED.									SUMMONS CASES.		WARRANT CASES.						
On regular trial.		On summary trial.															
Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Committed or referred.	Total.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Enquiries under Chapter XVIII.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.	Total.	Total number of cases pending.	Number of cases pending over three months.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1,941	...	...	...	...	3,989	11	1,897	...	1,265	94	43	...	1,402	5	...	3	3,518
2,979	...	...	...	41	11,418	207	5,056	6	2,928	...	2,095	...	5,029	66	...	7	17,380
990	748	...	...	32	5,369	80	2,646	17	1,154	...	1,481	...	2,652	39	...	9	9,080
4,141	...	3,234	...	...	14,685	52	8,081	...	3,572	2,352	1,228	933	8,085	25	...	3	15,430
28,183	177	63	786	369	86,289	1,244	38,320	12	23,004	620	14,644	...	38,280	459	5	6	98,185
15,425	10,140	112	2,607	835	57,743	1,146	29,777	377	9,548	1,416	18,007	300	29,648	575	13	9	116,915
179	165	...	4	...	473	1	292	...	5	4	282	1	292	1	...	7	336
613	2,878	12	183	49	6,282	209	2,990	36	742	80	2,039	77	2,974	81	8	10	6,926
716	31	...	...	132	1,144	81	622	48	4	...	574	...	626	34	2	20	6,459
55,087	14,139	3,421	3,580	1,458	186,792	3,030	89,181	496	42,222	4,566	40,393	1,311	88,988	1,285	28	7	274,239
375	10	...	...	*154	868	152	442	...	...	...	†435	...	435	58	6	56	6,353
142	...	...	...	...	144	1	104	...	...	...	110	...	110	1	...	9	197
51	3	...	...	...	62	...	68	...	...	...	58	...	58	...	...	6	74
568	13	...	...	154	1,074	153	604	...	...	...	603	...	603	59	6	43	6,624
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	56	8
...	106	...	...	...	141	19	91	...	...	...	111	...	111	19	...	48	...
...	106	...	...	...	142	19	92	...	...	...	112	...	112	19	...	48	8
55,655	14,258	3,421	3,580	1,612	188,008	3,202	89,877	496	42,222	4,566	41,108	1,311	89,703	1,363	34	8	280,871

* Includes 41 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation No. IV of 1887.
† Do. 18 cases do. do. do.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to												Persons sentenced to find or give		
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.				
					Rigorous.										
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment or transportation.	Without imprisonment or transportation.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties of the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I—Magistrates.															
Special Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	123	54	...	104	1,764	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	219	320	18	...	367	2,414	3	8	...	...	...
Honorary Magistrates — 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	426	128	19	...	297	680	25	41	89	28	215
Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	130	168	17	...	156	6,968	1	92	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts — 2nd and 3rd class	...	...	...	...	2,712	2,987	364	...	4,426	22,756	22	373	...	...	...
Stipendiary Magistrates other than Chief Magistrates of districts — 1st class ...	...	...	...	...	5,518	2,124	282	...	4,822	9,229	193	914	4,451	964	4,870
District and Divisional Magistrates—cases referred under section 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	151	25	2	...	92	35	7	81	38	...	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers ...	...	...	...	...	285	216	30	...	246	781	23	95	745	91	1,380
Chief Magistrates of Districts — " powers under section 30	...	...	...	...	622	73	8	...	405	13	40	31	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	10,063	6,164	794	...	10,915	44,640	314	1,635	5,323	1,083	6,465
II—Courts of Sessions.															
Original trials ...	...	96	22	...	179	68	8	7	87	9	4	2	...	...	...
References under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	14	...	124	5	...	...	54	...	4	...	...	...	...
Other references ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Total ...	...	96	36	...	303	73	8	7	141	9	8	2	...	...	54
II—Chief Court.															
Original trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
References under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	72	26	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	72	26	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	72	122	40	...	10,366	6,241	802	7	11,056	44,649	322	1,637	5,323	1,083	6,519

No. V.

VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for good behaviour.		Detail of punishment.																			
		Fine.										Imprisonment.									
												15 days and under.		6 months and under.		2 years and under.		Above 2 years.		Above 7 years.	
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Amount realized.	Amount ordered by way of compensation.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
...	...	1,674	193	1	...	...	...	10,369	9,951	1,156	702	56	44	67	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,267	466	45	3	...	...	18,458	15,617	1,874	1,040	127	11	412	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	28	628	283	19	17	...	...	20,186	16,162	3,444	1,668	20	28	290	13	305	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,831	286	4	3	...	...	13,255	12,389	1,064	579	62	11	236	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22,736	4,278	138	30	...	...	1,72,556	1,44,568	14,406	7,482	1,105	242	4,592	122	2	...	...	...	...	...
1,702	42	9,271	4,071	567	138	4	...	2,08,923	1,42,832	25,291	11,428	581	81	3,386	214	5,337	29	40	...	...	...
...	...	48	73	6	...	...	...	3,070	2,241	230	186	3	1	61	1	112	...	...	...	...	...
252	2	287	409	132	181	15	3	85,495	72,693	34,306	22,732	58	15	215	14	325	3	155	...	...	...
...	...	52	209	96	54	6	1	34,314	13,101	8,630	2,221	2	3	41	2	186	3	466	...	...	...
2,015	72	43,794	10,268	1,038	426	25	4	5,66,626	4,29,554	90,401	48,038	2,014	436	9,300	389	6,267	41	661	...	...	...
...	...	1	60	27	8	...	...	7,167	7,752	695	218	3	7	20	1	69	...	124	...	31	...
...	...	4	33	14	2	1	...	5,860	1,704	395	115	...	...	...	...	2	...	125	...	2	...
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	40	...	...	...
51	...	5	93	41	10	1	...	13,027	9,456	1,090	333	3	7	20	1	82	...	289	...	33	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
2,066	72	43,799	10,361	1,079	436	26	4	5,79,653	4,39,010	91,491	48,371	2,017	443	9,320	390	6,349	41	954	...	33	...

STATEMENT No. V A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS INFLICTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

PART I.

Showing whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.	
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
3	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI of 1864).														
1. Theft, as defined in section 378, I. P. C.	46	1	170	1	258	...	175	...	82	3	120	7	753	110
1. Theft, as defined in section 380, "	5	...	40	...	58	...	58	1	21	...	33	1	197	20
1. Theft, as defined in section 381, "	1	...	10	...	29	...	11	1	...	...	5	...	54	7
1. Theft, as defined in section 382, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
2. Extortion as defined in section 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion as defined in section 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 411, "	6	...	29	...	19	1	27	...	22	...	26	2	124	8
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in section 412, "	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 443, "	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	12	1	26	2
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444, "	4	...	5	...	22	...	10	...	8	...	12	...	51	7
6. House-breaking, as defined in section 445, "	2	...	4	...	19	...	19	...	10	...	11	...	51	14
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in section 446, "	1	...	13	...	32	...	24	...	14	...	16	2	90	12
8. Offence under section 49, Act XXVI of 1870	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1
9. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	8	...	13	...	10	...	7	...	7	...	48	6
10. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Section 328, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1
12. " 354, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
13. Violation of Jail Rules	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14. Section 403, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15. " 354, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
16. " 377, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...
17. " 420, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	63	1	286	1	461	1	350	2	173	3	247	14	1,413	189

STATEMENT No. V A—*continued.*

PART II.

Showing whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments. (Sections 3 and 4).							
A.—SECTION 3.							
1. Theft, as defined in ... section 378, I. P. C.	1	7	24	22	10	50	114
" 380, "	1	7	10	8	3	11	40
" 381, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
2. Extortion, as defined in ... section 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... section 411, "	...	4	4	2	5	13	28
" 412, "	..	1	...	1	2	2	6
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... ... section 443, "	...	...	...	..	...	9	9
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night, as defined in ... ... section 444, "	...	...	3	3	4	2	12
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... section 445, "	...	3	2	7	4	11	27
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... section 446, "	1	...	13	4	2	13	33
8. Offence under section 19, Act XXVII of 1871	..	9	7	11	2	4	33
9. Offence under section 14, Act III of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SECTION 4.							
1. False evidence, as defined in ... section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
" 195, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... ... sections 211 and 377, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3. Assault, as defined in ... section 351, "	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... section 375, "	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... section 377, "	...	..	...	...	..	1	1
6. Robbery, as defined in ... section 390, "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... section 391, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... section 393 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in .. .. section 394 "	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in... ... ... section 413 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... section 463, "	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 467, "	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
" 468, "	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
" 469, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in .. .. section 443, "	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... . section 444, "	...	...	...		...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... section 445, "	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... ... section 446, "	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Committing mischief ... ... section 426, "	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Voluntarily causing hurt... ... ... section 323, "	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	3	31	64	60	33	123	314

STATEMENT No. V A—*concluded.*

Part III.

Showing whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under		6 to 10		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25		26 to 30.		
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Giving false information to a public servant, section 182, I P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt, section 326, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	1
Section 377, I. P. C.	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	.	2	...	3	...	10
„ 407, „	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
House-trespass, section 454, I. P. C.	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	2
Delivery of altered coin, section 251, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 241, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
„ 193, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Act IX of 1890, Railway ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Mischief, section 426, I P. C. ...	2	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Section 239, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
„ 147, „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 379, „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 380, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 414, „	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	2	2	10	1	3	...	6	..	3	1	4	1	33

Part IV.

Showing the relative number of times whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	1,949	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	13,196	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2) ..	15,145	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	12 86	

STATEMENT No. VI.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEALS AND REVISIONS IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed after hearing.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence or order reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Referred for revision to the Chief Court.	Pending trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Appeals.												
To— District Magistrates	10,697	...	3,457	2,998	...	1,306	2.428	22	160	...	326	12
Courts of Sessions	7,221	15	2,755	2,179	2	839	1,239	14	41	...	137	11
Chief Court { By persons convicted	710	11	169	193	...	116	123	...	1	...	97	47
Chief Court { By Government from judgments of acquittal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	18,628	26	6,381	5,370	2	2,261	3,790	36	202	...	560	14
Revision.												
By— District Magistrates...	2,469	...	1,868	...	...	...	...	...	497	50	54	13
Courts of Sessions	1,240	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	...	116	55	44	12
Chief Court	3,391	25	2.229	206	10	223	340	...	80	...	278	27
Total	7,100	25	5,122	206	10	223	340	..	693	105	376	13
Grand Total	25,728	51	11,503	5,576	12	2,484	4,130	36	895	105	936	...

STATEMENT No. VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Class of Courts.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases tried by Assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.				Class of cases in which Jurors and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	*Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.*		*Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.*		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the Assessors	*Number of cases in which the Judge differed from.*			
					Wholly.	Partially	Whose cases he referred under sec. 307, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under sec. 307, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Two Assessors.	Three Assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. ... Jurors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions—Assessors ...	3	...	489	...	...	...	...	...	325	21	22	35	Sessions trials.
Chief Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction ... Jurors ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.
Total ...	12	1	489	1	...	...	...	...	325	21	22	35	

STATEMENT No. VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PÚNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF

Description of offence.	Number of persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.								Persons whose cases												
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other 1st Class Magistrates.							By Courts of Sessions.				
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, sec. 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police report, sec. 191 (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	By Magistrate suo motu, sec. 191 (c), Criminal Pro. Code.	On transfer from other Provinces.	Total.	Died, escaped or transfarred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Received by transfer under sec. 451 (b) of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Courts of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under sec. 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under sec. 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under sec. 449 of the Code.	Total, exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X ...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Murder ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurt ...	...	7	2	...	...	9	2	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Assault ...	...	9	1	1	...	11	...	11	...	5	6	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft ...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2
Cheating ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass ...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	3	7	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	1	19	...	1	...	21	...	21	...	8	12	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under Special and Local Laws ...	...	5	3	3	...	11	...	11	...	4	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	64	10	9	...	86	2	84	...	33	47	3	...	...	83	...	...	3	...	3

No. VIII.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Were disposed of. By High Court. Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Total for all Courts. Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Number of cases. Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under sec. 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in Col. 5 who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under sec. 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	3	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	6	11	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	3	2	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	7	10	...	9	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8	12	20	...	20	19	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	7	11	...	10	10	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	33	51	84	...	78	77	1	...	...	...

Subsidiary table.

35. Of the total number of persons shown in Column 16. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1), of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1), whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Column 21. Number who claimed a mixed number of assessors, section 451 (2), of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Columns 21 & 24. Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1), of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	36. Of cases shown in column 30. Disposed of by Magistrates. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Disposed of by Sessions Judge. Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
...	57	...	...	...	1	3	74	2	3	...

STATEMENT No. IX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DAYS THE SENIOR JUDGE AND EACH OF THE JUDGES OF THE CHIEF COURT, PUNJAB, SAT IN COURT AND AT CHAMBERS IN THE COURT-HOUSE DURING THE YEAR 1891.

1	2	3	4	5		6
NAME OF JUDGE.	Portion of year during which the Judge was, as such, present on duty.	Number of days on which the Judges sat in Court for hearing causes.	Number of days, (if any) not included in column 3 on which the Judges sat in the Court-house for the transaction of administrative business.	AVERAGE LENGTH OF DAILY SITTING. (a). For hearing causes (column 3).	(b). For transactions of administrative business (column 4).	REMARKS.
Sir Meredyth Plowden	1st January to 3rd May 1891.	82	5	7 hours.	6 hours	There is ordinarily one meeting in each month, of the Judges for the transaction of the more important administrative business. The current administrative business is transacted from time to time, or daily, by the Judges. The figures in columns 4 and 5 (b) show only the number of meetings of the Judges and their estimated average duration. The time spent by each Judge on current administrative business cannot be ascertained, nor is it always transacted in the Court-house. The holidays on which the Judges came to the Court-house to write judgments, &c., are not included in column 3.
Mr. Justice Roe	1st January to 6th July 1891, and from 7th August to 31st December 1891.	171	9	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Frizelle	Whole year	208	9	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Benton	1st January to 15th March 1891, and 4th November to 31st December 1891.	83	1	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Rivaz	1st January to 15th October 1891, and from 16th November 1891 to 31st December 1891.	174	3	Do.	Do.	
Mr. Justice Stogdon	16th March 1891 to 31st December 1891.	139	...	Do.	...	
Mr. Justice Beachcroft	4th May to 3rd November 1891.	94	...	Do.	...	

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF, AND CHARGES INCURRED IN DIETING, WITNESSES IN THE DISTRICT COURTS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1891.

Districts.	Total number of witnesses who attended Court.	Total number of witnesses examined.	Total number of witnesses dieted.	Number of witnesses dieted by		Total charges incurred in dieting witnesses by		Average cost of each witness dieted by		Average number of days each witness received diet money before appearance before a Magistrate.	Average number of days each dieted witness was before a Magistrate.	Number of witnesses discharged after								
				Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.	Police.	Magistrate.			One day.	Two days.	Three days.	Four days.	Five days.	Six to eight days.	Nine to fifteen days.	Sixteen days and upwards.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.											
Delhi ...	10,126	10,019	2,282	1,186	1,096	231	828	0 3 1	0 12 1	2	2	8,647	1,200	258	12	1	8	...	...	10,126
Gurgaon ...	6,754	6,502	1,417	1,000	1,091	314	708	0 5 0	0 10 4	1	1	6,385	342	22	5	...	...	...	...	6,754
Rohtak ...	7,814	7,351	1,642	1,154	599	229	283	0 3 3	0 7 6	1	1	7,280	465	60	9	...	...	...	...	7,814
Karnal ...	5,124	5,073	1,400	1,344	1,281	402	446	0 4 9	0 5 7	1	1	4,612	506	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,124
Umballa ...	10,933	10,430	3,295	1,745	1,899	331	1,370	0 3 0	0 11 6	1	1	10,117	586	145	75	7	3	...	...	10,933
Ludhiana ...	8,152	6,130	2,209	176	2,164	145	1,313	0 13 0	0 9 9	1	1	7,855	289	8	...	...	...	...	...	8,152
Simla ...	3,590	3,454	303	36	267	7	193	0 3 5	0 11 7	1	1	3,553	32	3	...	2	...	...	...	3,590
Jullundur ...	10,631	10,605	3,213	1,685	2,977	326	1,338	0 3 1	0 7 2	1	1	10,455	172	4	...	...	...	...	...	10,631
Hoshiarpur ...	7,902	7,525	2,153	1,450	1,247	274	693	0 3 0	0 8 11	1	1	7,237	573	71	21	...	...	...	...	7,902
Kangra ...	5,816	5,236	3,946	580	3,366	203	1,411	0 5 6	0 6 8	1	1	5,452	214	89	28	14	19	...	...	5,816
Amritsar ...	15,661	14,976	6,946	2,049	4,897	302	1,362	0 2 4	0 4 5	1	1	15,081	555	17	8	...	...	...	...	15,661
Gurdaspur ...	8,989	8,255	3,203	2,081	2,287	796	1,083	0 6 1	0 7 7	1	1	8,324	573	89	3	...	...	...	...	8,989
Sialkot ...	17,050	16,792	2,100	2,031	1,058	688	758	0 5 5	0 11 9	1	1	16,490	415	139	4	2	...	...	...	17,050
Gujranwala ...	7,306	7,201	3,450	2,342	1,118	754	658	0 5 0	0 8 9	1	1	6,743	418	122	19	4	...	...	...	7,306
Lahore ...	19,542	19,079	6,241	3,254	1,967	774	1,194	0 3 8	0 9 8	1	1	18,542	768	173	41	18	...	...	...	19,542
Ferozepore ...	12,000	11,587	3,241	2,904	1,819	617	880	0 3 4	0 7 8	1	1	11,118	586	231	25	3	37	...	...	12,000
Hissar ...	11,079	10,397	3,547	1,487	3,323	348	1,568	0 3 9	0 7 7	1	1	9,704	955	280	108	28	4	...	...	11,079
Mooltan ...	13,060	12,157	6,911	1,037	6,094	428	5,250	0 6 7	0 13 9	1	1	10,987	1,524	353	123	30	43	...	...	13,060
Jhang ...	8,605	7,847	3,044	1,726	1,623	527	530	0 4 11	0 5 3	2	2	7,105	1,117	319	64	...	...	...	...	8,605
Montgomery ...	6,749	6,749	3,213	3,213	1,325	745	923	0 3 8	0 11 0	1	1	6,067	473	95	98	6	10	...	...	6,749
Muzaffargarh ...	8,484	8,420	2,257	538	1,976	203	1,159	0 6 0	0 7 0	1	1	8,180	277	23	4	...	...	...	...	8,484
Jhelum ...	6,519	6,028	1,464	501	1,170	181	1,084	0 5 9	0 14 1	2	1	5,759	485	166	74	35	...	...	...	6,519
Gujrat ...	8,130	7,397	2,321	2,193	236	632	174	0 4 7	0 11 8	1	1	7,680	398	52	...	...	...	...	...	8,130
Shahpur ...	8,377	8,088	1,413	346	1,227	140	701	0 6 6	0 9 1	1	1	7,568	551	185	56	17	...	...	...	8,377
Rawalpindi ...	12,589	11,734	2,842	847	1,995	246	1,172	0 4 7	0 9 4	1	1	11,691	754	136	8	...	...	...	...	12,589
Dera Ismail Khan ...	4,876	4,669	994	50	994	12	718	0 3 10	0 11 7	1	1	4,560	245	57	14	...	...	...	...	4,876
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	7,026	7,017	2,933	280	2,653	61	1,440	0 3 2	0 8 8	...	1	6,312	654	60	...	...	...	...	...	7,026
Bannu ...	10,519	10,303	3,707	1,864	2,319	300	1,295	0 2 7	0 8 11	1	1	10,176	244	72	27	...	...	...	...	10,519
Peshawar ...	13,152	11,721	4,630	602	4,028	199	2,086	0 5 5	0 8 3	1	1	12,337	691	103	21	...	...	...	...	13,152
Hazara ...	5,499	5,195	1,598	903	1,519	179	774	0 3 0	0 9 6	1	1	4,958	371	152	13	...	5	...	...	5,499
Kohat ...	6,709	6,302	1,448	546	1,074	174	615	0 5 1	0 9 2	...	1	5,920	628	90	63	2	6	...	...	6,709
Total ...	288,763	274,239	89,363	41,150	62,689	10,768	33,957	0 4 2	... 8 8	1	1	266,895	17,061	3,580	923	169	135	...	...	288,763

APPENDIX A. TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1891.

NOTE BY THE REGISTRAR ON THE WORKING OF DIVISIONAL AND SESSIONS COURTS.

APPENDIX A

Note by the Registrar on the working of Divisional and Sessions Courts.

Equalization of work in certain divisions.

I. The Divisional and Sessions Courts have worked satisfactorily throughout the past year. The system of requiring the judge of a court in which the work was light, to assist a neighbouring court in which the business was excessive, has answered admirably, and no demands have recently been made upon the Government for the appointment of any special officers to reduce arrears in any division.

The arrangements made from time to time were as follows:—

Messrs. Beachcroft, Rivaz and W. O. Clark acted as special Additional Judges, for short periods, in the Jhelum, Hoshiarpore and Ferozepore divisions, respectively.

The Divisional Judge of Jullundur acted as Additional Divisional Judge of Ferozepore, for one month. A special officer was put in as Additional Divisional Judge of the Ferozepore division from the 23th November 1890 to the 9th March 1891.

On being relieved of work from Ferozepore, the Judge of the Jullundur division was appointed Additional Divisional Judge of the Umballa division, and so acted from the 1st February 1891 to the 29th February 1892. When the arrears of the Umballa division had been reduced, the Jullundur Judge was appointed Additional Divisional Judge of the Amritsar divisional court. This took effect from the 1st March 1892.

The Judge of the Lahore divisional court was able to assist the Amritsar divisional court, as Additional Divisional Judge from the 3rd July 1890 to the 29th February 1892, and, when relieved of these duties by the Judge of the Jullundur division, was appointed to assist the Judge of the Mooltan division in the same manner, with effect from 1st March 1892.

The Shahpur district, which had been attached to the Ráwalpindi division for a time (from 1st May 1889 to 31st July 1890) was retransferred to the Jhelum division on the 1st August 1890 and, thereafter, assistance was given to the Jhelum division, at first, by appointing the Divisional Judge, Ráwalpindi, to be Additional Divisional Judge, Jhelum, (from the 1st August 1890 to the 28th February 1891); then a special officer was put in as Additional Divisional Judge of the Jhelum division from the 2nd March to the 28th April 1891, and subsequently the Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi was appointed Additional Sessions Judge of the Jhelum division, and the Divisional Judge of Siálkot, Additional Divisional Judge of the Jhelum division. This arrangement took effect on the 1st June 1891.

In each instance, the Additional Judge sat for civil business at his own divisional head-quarters and steps were taken to have only appeals from convenient localities sent out of the division for trial. Thus the Jullundur court relieved the Umballa court of appeals from the adjoining district of Ludhiana, and now takes certain appeals from the Amritsar district; the Lahore court took appeals from the Amritsar district, and now takes them from the adjoining district of Montgomery. The Sialkot court relieves the Jhelum court of some of the appeals from the Gujrát district.

In regard to Sessions cases the Ráwalpindi court has held an occasional Sessions at Jhelum to relieve the latter court.

Results of arrangements

II. The result is that work has been more equally distributed and, with the exception of the Amritsar court, no arrears exist anywhere and pending files are all of reasonable proportions.

This will be seen from the following tables, which show the figures for two years under the three main heads of business:—

A.—Sessions Cases.

Division.	Pending.		Instituted.		Total for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Delhi	2	2	39	41	41	43	37	40	4	3
Umballa	7	7	28	38	35	45	28	43	7	2
Jullundur	...	...	9	15	9	15	9	11	...	4
Hoshiárpore	2	4	12	10	14	14	10	14	4	...
Amritsar	10	7	21	36	31	43	25	40	6	3
Siálkot	1	...	20	21	21	21	21	21	...	...
Lahore	1	4	24	17	25	21	21	18	4	3
Ferozepore	3	4	25	19	28	23	24	22	4	1
Mooltan	3	2	31	51	34	53	32	52	2	1
Jhelum	2	3	28	46	30	49	27	39	3	10
Ráwalpindi	2	1	50	48	52	49	51	36	1	13
Deraját	4	12	33	46	37	58	25	45	12	13
Peshâwar	2	5	70	54	72	59	67	54	5	5
Total ...	39	51	390	442	429	493	377	435	52	58

B.—Criminal Appeals.

Division	Pending.		Instituted.		Total for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1890.	1891.	1890	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
Delhi	4	12	590	568	594	570	582	568	12	2
Umballa	9	22	512	486	521	508	499	490	22	18
Jullundur	1	6	152	126	153	132	147	130	6	2
Hoshiárpur	8	8	206	187	214	195	206	191	8	4
Amritsar	...	11	324	433	324	444	313	434	11	10
Siálkot	10	...	305	524	315	524	315	520	...	4
Lahore	5	11	374	403	379	414	368	406	11	8
Ferozepore	29	20	459	445	488	465	468	450	20	15
Mooltan	22	12	840	871	862	883	850	869	12	14
Jhelum	7	5	547	546	554	551	549	543	5	8
Ráwalpindi	15	5	219	255	234	260	229	252	5	8
Deraját	16	5	718	677	734	682	729	670	5	12
Peshâwar	8	30	298	364	306	394	276	388	30	6
Total ...	134	147	5,544	5,875	5,678	6,022	5,531	5,911	147	111

O.—*Civil Appeals.*

Division.	Pending.		Instituted.		Total for disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891	1890.	1891	1890.	1891.
Delhi ...	134	90	522	490	656	580	566	506	90	74
Umballa ..	195	222	829	715	1,024	937	802	819	222	118
Jullundur ...	116	45	515	439	631	484	586	425	45	59
Hoshiárpur ...	110	130	931	819	1,041	949	911	811	130	138
Amritsar ...	675	327	784	908	1,459	1,235	1,132	892	327	343
Siálkot ...	96	44	547	513	643	557	599	487	44	70
Lahore ...	87	95	450	519	537	614	442	536	95	78
Ferozepore ...	499	375	649	635	1,148	1,010	773	859	375	151
Mooltan ...	255	202	409	461	664	663	462	458	202	205
Jhelum ..	516	260	772	883	1,288	1,098	1,028	981	260	117
Ráwalpindi ...	216	176	442	427	658	603	482	523	176	80
Deraját ...	260	86	551	538	811	624	725	533	86	91
Pesháwar ...	11	71	474	367	485	438	414	368	71	70
Total ...	3,170	2,123	7,875	7,669	11,045	9,792	8,922	8,198	2,123	1,594

III. As regards Sessions cases there were in—

Sessions cases.

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1889	448	408	40
1890	429	377	52
1891	493	465	58

Work was thus heavier but was satisfactorily dealt with.

Pending files were high at the close of the year in the—

Ráwalpindi division	13
Derajat „	13
Jhelum „	10

Disposals did not equal institutions in the—

	Instituted.	*Disposed of.*	*Difference.*
Delhi division	41	40	— 1
Deraját „	46	45	— 1
Ráwalpindi „	48	36	— 12
Jhelum „	46	39	— 7
Jullundur „	15	11	— 4

owing chiefly to numerous committals at the close of the year.

Sessions work was heavy in eight divisions, namely :—

	Cases.
Pesháwar	59
Deraját	58
Mooltan	53
Jhelum	49
Rawalpindi	49
Umballa	45
Delhi	43
Amritsar	43

and represented from six to eight days' work in each month. The average number of cases for disposal per division was 38 and the number disposed of 36.

Criminal appellate business.

IV. Criminal appellate business rose somewhat. The following table gives the figures for each of the past three years :—

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1889	5,699	5,565	134
1890	5,678	5,531	147
1891	6,022	5,911	111

The work though heavier than in the preceding year has been kept under.

The averages per division were—

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*
1889	438	428
1890	437	426
1891	463	455

The divisions in which such work was heaviest were—

Mooltan	883
Deraját	682

and those in which it was lightest were—

Jullundur	132
Hoshiárpur	195

This class of work represents from two days' work in each month in the latter divisions to eight or more in Mooltan. The total figures represent about five days' work per court per month.

Criminal references.

V. There were 162 criminal references, against 243 in the preceding year. Including pending cases 168 were disposed of.

Civil appeals.

VI. Civil appellate work has fallen slightly.

There were 9,817 civil appeals for disposal by divisional courts in the year 1891, against 11,056 in 1890 and 12,438 in 1889. Of the number for disposal, 2,127 represent the pending file. Institutions stood at—

	Less
8,831 in 1889	
7,885 in 1890	—946
7,690 in 1891	—195

The great difference in 1890 marks the change in the law which threw more appeals on district courts and relieved divisional courts.

Disposals were 8,222 in the year 1891, as compared with 8,929 in the preceding year. Disposals exceeded institutions by 532 cases. Special officers disposed of 243 of these, as follows :—

Mr. Beachcroft, Addl. Dl. Judge,	Jhelum	89
Mr. Rivaz "	Hoshiárpur	24
Mr. W. O. Clark "	Ferozepore	130-243

Permanent courts dealt with the remainder, but, under the arrangements pointed out in the opening paragraphs of this note, assistance was rendered as follows :—

	Cases.
The Divisional Judge, Jullundur, as Additional Divisional Judge, Umballa, did	294
" Divisional Judge, Lahore, as Additional Divisional Judge, Amritsar, did	271
" Divisional Judge, Rawalpindi, as Additional Divisional Judge, Jhelum, did	85
" Divisional Judge Sialkot as Additional Divisional Judge, Jhelum did	43

The thirteen permanent Judges disposed of 7,979 civil appeals, or 289 more than the number instituted.

Original civil suits

VII. There were only 8 original civil suits pending in divisional courts; 70 were instituted; and 64 were disposed of. Of these—

32 were in the Siálkot division
9 „ Mooltan „
5 „ Delhi „

Comparison of work in each divisional court.

VIII. The three main heads of work only need be considered in comparing the work in the various divisions. To reduce the work to a common denomination, for purposes of comparison, it has been usual to take—

1 sessions case as representing about ... 6 civil appeals.
3 criminal appeals as representing ... 1 „

The following statements show the institutions and disposals in each division, reduced to a common denomination:—

A.—Institutions, 1891.

Division.	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Civil appeals.	Reduced to a common denomination, 1891.	Provincial average + or — in 1891.
Delhi ...	41	558	490	926	945— 19
Umballa	38	486	715	1,105	945+160
Jullundur	15	126	439	571	945—374
Hoshiárpur	10	187	819	941	945— 4
Amritsar	36	433	908	1,266	945+321
Siálkot	21	524	513	813	945—132
Lahore ...	17	403	519	755	945—190
Ferozepore	19	445	635	897	945— 48
Mooltan	51	871	461	1,057	945—112
Jhelum	46	546	838	1,296	945+351
Ráwalpindi	48	255	427	800	945—145
Deraját	46	677	538	1,040	945+ 95
Peshávar	54	364	367	812	945—133
For the year ...	442	5,875	7,669	12,279	
Per court ...	34	452	590	945	

B.—Disposals, 1891.

Division	Sessions cases.	Criminal appeals.	Civil appeals.	Reduced to common denomination, 1891.	Provincial average + or—in 1891.
Delhi ...	40	568	506	935	983—48
Umballa ...	43	490	819	1,240	983+257
Jullundur ...	11	130	425	534	983—449
Hoshiárpur ...	14	191	811	959	983— 24
Amritsar ...	40	434	892	1,276	983+293
Siálkot ...	21	520	487	786	983—197
Lahore ...	18	406	536	779	983—204
Ferozepore ...	22	450	859	1,141	983+158
Mooltan ...	52	869	458	1,064	983+ 81
Jhelum ...	39	543	981	1,396	983+413
Ráwalpindi ...	36	252	523	823	983—160
Deraját ...	45	670	533	1,026	983+ 43
Peshávar ...	54	388	368	821	983—162
For the year ...	435	5,911	8,198	12,780	
Per court ...	33	455	630	983	

General remarks.

IX. The courts had an average income of 34 sessions cases, 452 criminal appeals, and 590 civil appeals, representing roughly 945 civil appeals per court. They disposed of, on an average, 33 sessions cases, 455 criminal appeals and 630 civil appeals, representing 983 civil appeals, less proportion disposed of by special officers = 963.

The thirteen courts are, therefore, just able to cope with the total work of the Province, but in some courts the pressure is exceedingly heavy.

The following divisions are considerably above the average as regards the quantity of work :—

	Cases disposed of.
Jhelum	+413
Amritsar	+293
Umballa	+257
Ferozepore	+158

and relief has to be afforded them either permanently or from time to time.

The following divisions are below the average as to quantity of work :—

	Cases disposed of.
Jullundur	−449
Lahore	−204
Siálkot	−197
Ráwalpindi	−160
Pesháwar	−162

The four first named divisions are therefore being made to relieve the overworked divisions.

The remaining four divisions, namely,—

Hoshiárpur,
Deraját,
Pesháwar,
Delhi,

can cope with the work coming before them.

It is not apparently possible to readjust and equalize the work in divisions by altering their limits without splitting up districts, but the experience of some years has shown that existing divisions are very unequal as regards the quantity of work to be dealt with, and makeshift arrangements have to be constantly resorted to to prevent accumulations of arrears.

The total amount of work to be disposed of, though controlled and kept under by thirteen courts with occasional outside assistance, is enough to fully occupy the time of fourteen officers. The general strain on the thirteen Judges is severe, and the quality of the work would doubtless improve if officers were not so hard pressed to dispose of all that comes before them so as to avoid arrears accumulating.

The Jullundur, Lahore, Siálkot and Ráwalpindi divisions are too small in themselves, but could none of them take over all the work of another entire district. On the other hand, the Jhelum and Amritsar districts are quite beyond the capacity of a single Judge.

The arrangements now made appear to be the best under existing circumstances.

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

LAHORE:

25th March 1892.

Abstract showing the work done by Divisional Courts during the years 1891 *and* 1890.

Divisions.		Sessions' Cases.					Criminal References.					Criminal Appeals.					Civil Appeals, Decrees and Orders.					Original Civil Suits.				
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
Delhi	1891	2	41	43	40	3	3	22	25	25	...	12	558	570	568	2	90	490	580	506	74	2	5	7	5	2
	1890	2	39	41	37	4	1	22	23	20	3	4	590	594	582	12	134	522	656	566	90	7	11	18	16	2
Umballa	1891	7	38	45	43	2	3	28	31	31	...	22	486	508	490	18	222	715	937	819	118	1	...	1	1	...
	1890	7	28	35	28	7	...	35	35	32	3	9	512	521	499	22	195	829	1,024	802	222	7	1	8	7	1
Jullundur	1891	...	15	15	11	4	...	6	6	6	...	6	126	132	130	2	45	439	484	425	59	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	...	9	9	9	...	...	2	2	2	...	1	152	153	147	6	116	515	631	586	45	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshiárpur	1891	4	10	14	14	...	...	9	9	8	1	8	187	195	191	4	130	819	949	811	138	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2	12	14	10	4	...	3	3	3	...	8	206	214	206	8	110	931	1,041	911	130	...	...	...	...	...
Kulu	1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	21	25	24	1	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar	1891	7	36	43	40	3	...	14	14	14	...	11	433	444	434	10	327	908	1,235	892	343	1	1	2	2	...
	1890	10	21	31	25	6	...	17	17	17	...	...	324	324	313	11	675	784	1,459	1,132	327	2	3	5	4	1
Siálkot	1891	...	21	21	21	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	524	524	520	4	44	513	557	487	70	...	40	40	34	6
	1890	1	20	21	21	...	...	22	22	22	...	10	305	315	315	...	96	547	643	599	44	...	14	14	14	...
Lahore	1891	4	17	21	18	3	...	12	12	12	...	11	403	414	406	8	95	519	614	536	78	...	3	3	1	2
	1890	1	24	25	21	4	1	23	24	24	...	5	374	379	368	11	87	450	537	442	95	...	...	...	...	...
Ferozepore	1891	4	19	23	22	1	1	14	15	15	...	20	445	465	450	15	375	635	1,010	859	151	1	...	1	1	...
	1890	3	25	28	24	4	...	16	16	15	1	29	459	488	468	20	499	649	1,148	773	375	2	1	3	2	1
Mooltan	1891	2	51	53	52	1	...	14	14	14	...	12	871	883	869	14	202	461	663	458	205	...	14	14	10	4
	1890	3	31	34	32	2	...	27	27	27	...	22	840	862	850	12	255	409	664	462	202	...	6	6	6	...
Jhelum	1891	3	46	49	39	10	...	15	15	15	...	5	546	551	543	8	260	838	1,098	981	117	3	...	3	3	...
	1890	2	28	30	27	3	...	39	39	39	...	7	547	554	549	5	516	772	1,288	1,028	260	1	4	5	2	3
Báwalpindi	1891	1	48	49	36	13	...	8	8	8	...	5	255	260	252	8	176	427	603	523	80	...	1	1	1	...
	1890	2	50	52	51	1	...	23	23	23	...	15	219	234	229	5	216	442	658	482	176	...	2	2	2	...
Deraját	1891	12	46	58	45	13	...	7	7	7	...	5	677	682	670	12	86	538	624	533	91	...	6	6	6	...
	1890	4	33	37	25	12	...	4	4	4	...	16	718	734	729	5	260	551	811	725	86	...	...	...	...	...
Pesháwar	1891	5	54	59	54	5	...	5	5	5	...	30	364	394	388	6	71	367	438	368	70	...	...	...	...	...
	1890	2	70	72	67	5	...	10	10	10	...	8	298	306	276	30	11	474	485	414	71	...	1	1	1	...
Total ...	1891	51	442	493	435	58	7	162	169	168	1	147	5,875	6,022	5,911	111	2,127	7,690	9,817	8,222	1,595	8	70	78	64	14
	1890	39	390	429	377	52	2	243	245	238	7	134	5,544	5,678	5,531	147	3,171	7,885	11,056	8,929	2,127	19	43	62	54	8

APPENDIX B. TO THE CRIMINAL REPORT FOR. THE YEAR 1891.

EXTRACTS FROM DIVISIONAL AND DISTRICT REPORTS.

APPENDIX B

Extracts from the Annual Criminal Reports of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates.

I—GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(MR. T. TROWARD.)

THE large increase in the Delhi district, I am glad to note, was not under any serious offences, it being confined chiefly to assault, hurt and mischief cases, as remarked by the District Magistrate in his report. In Gurgáon, however, the number of offences reported has steadily increased during the past three years. The District Magistrate attributes the increase to the fact that "it is believed that crime is more freely reported now, and it is certain that the number of false complaints has extended, so that, allowing for these factors, the amount of actual crime during 1891 would be found to have been less than the character of the seasons and the cost of living to the agricultural population and to the poor in towns might have led one to anticipate"

A remarkable decrease under this head appears in the Karnál district, where the figures have fallen by 4·0 per cent in comparison with 1890, and by 12·7 per cent with those of 1889; next to it stands Rohtak with a decrease of 28 offences only.

Out of 13,023 offences reported or complained of during the year under report no fewer than 27·8 per cent. were rejected as being altogether groundless.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(MR. R. CLARKE.)

LAST year I was able to report a falling off of 916 cases reported under the Penal Code, and I gave the credit for this result to the Magistrates having made free use in 1889 of the power of dismissing complaints which were obviously false or frivolous. A smaller proportion was dismissed in 1890, but I did not attach much importance to this, as I thought that the bringing of frivolous charges had received a check, the effects of which would be permanent.

In this expectation I was disappointed, as I have this year to report an increase of 509 cases. Thus the pendulum has swung backwards, but it has only cancelled half the improvement of 1890.

Examining the returns we find, however, that 800 cases of the increase are assaults and cases of petty hurt. Mischief cases have fallen off by 143, but even allowing for this there has been a falling off of 657 in offences reported if assaults, hurts and mischief are left out of the count, so that, notwithstanding the apparent increase in crime, an actual decrease in crime of any importance is the result of the year's statistics.

Murders and culpable homicides taken together show a decrease; so do burglaries; while the increase in petty thefts and receiving stolen property is insignificant.

In cases brought to trial there has been an increase of 1 per cent as compared with the increase of the year in so-called crime admitted to be true.

The proportion of cases brought to trial to admitted cases is a good deal above the provincial average and is 92, as against 90 in the preceding year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(MR. J. R. DRUMMOND.)

THE number of offences has increased in the Gurgáon district since 1887 by unequal steps, the most marked proportional rise being in 1889, when offences under the Indian Penal Code alone advanced from 1,857 in 1888 to 2,155. On referring, however, to older records, I find that in 1884 there were 2,373 offences reported, and in 1885 no less than 2,432.

It is believed that crime is more freely reported now, and it is certain that the number of false complaints has extended, so that, allowing for these factors, the amount of actual crime during 1891 would, I think, be found to have been less than the character of the seasons and the cost of living to the agricultural population and to the poor in towns, might have led one to anticipate.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

The figures for the number of cases reported show a steady increase during the last five years. The increase this year on the figures for last year is about 8 per cent. and about 33 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1887. This is a serious matter, and the District Magistrate attempts no explanation of it, except as regards the increase in theft cases (which he attributes to high prices of grain). This may be one cause—a special one; but a more general one for the increase in crime is probably to be found in its becoming more widely known how little chance there is of punishment following crime. Of the 6,049 reported offences under the Penal Code, only 797 produced convictions or about 13 per cent.

Even of those "admitted to have occurred" the convictions were under 20 per cent., and these figures, moreover, take no account of acquittals on appeal; but with evidence such as prevails in this country and pleaders appearing in so many cases these results are only to be expected.

It is a comment on the prevailing honesty that of 7,040 cases reported only 4,191 were admitted to be true.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

The increase under "offences reported," though so very marked, does not, as would at first appear, indicate an increase in actual crime, so much as an increase in—

(a) zeal, on the part of the Police, in "reporting" without always first seeing whether there were grounds for so reporting; and

(b) malignity, on the parts of complainants, in making false charges.

As to the first, I do not wish to check this zeal, as a great many of our Police are inclined not to report but to keep their charges apparently free from crime.

In 1890, under Indian Penal Code cases, the percentage admitted as true was as high as 62; during the year under report it was no higher than 54; or, in other words, while "offences reported" under the Penal Code show an increase of nearly 100, those "admitted" show a decrease of nearly 350.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. J. C. Browne.)

The increase under theft cases is perhaps partly attributable to high prices of grain having prevailed almost throughout the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JULLUNDUR DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. M. M. Wood.)

The number of reported offences has steadily increased during the last three years. In 1889 the number increased by 26 cases. In 1890 it increased by 531 cases, and last year it increased by 213 cases. The offences under the Indian Penal Code rose by 270 cases. In 1890 they had risen by 379 cases. The offences under Special and Local Laws fell by 57 cases. In 1890 they had risen by 152 cases.

The numbers of offences admitted to have occurred, of cases brought to trial, and persons brought to trial, rose by 90, 90 and 460, respectively, last year.

These results show that, although there was an increase last year in the number of reported offences, the steps taken to reject false cases were satisfactory.

The noticeable fluctuations were that of the offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred, the offences affecting convenience, and the cases of hurt, under sections 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338, rose by 186 and 379 cases, respectively, last year; and the offences of criminal force or assault under sections 352 to 358, and the offences of criminal trespass, under sections 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458, fell by 426 and 108 cases respectively.

Of the offences under Special and Local Laws those under the Police Act rose by 166 cases.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

The number of offences reported in this division in 1891 was 10,019, as against 9,767 in 1890, showing an increase of 252.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

There is little serious crime in this district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR DIVISION.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

The following table shows increase in both reported and admitted crime in both districts during 1891 :—

Districts.	Total of reported crime.	Total of admitted crime.
Amritsar	1,619	1,144
Gurdáspur	1,074	902

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Lieutenant F. P. Young.)

The increase in reported and admitted crime is in much the same ratio. It is under Local and Special Laws that the percentage of increase is highest, and this is due to a large number of cases under sections 106—110, Criminal Procedure Code, 815 in all having been dealt with during the year.

The percentage of summary dismissals and cases struck off the registers to reported offences was in 1890-47 and in 1891-44. The large number of cases dealt with in this district under section 208 was commented upon by the Judges of the Chief Court in their report last year. It is no doubt a feature which requires explanation, and I am inclined to think that Magistrates have recourse to the provisions of section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, too frequently and not always on sufficient grounds. Their attention has been called to the subject more than once, but not perhaps sufficiently early in the year to have any marked effect on the year's returns.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. L. W. Dane.)

The increase of reported offences under the Indian Penal Code is chiefly under Chapters XVI and XVII.

The increase under the Local and Special Laws is chiefly under the Police and Punjab Laws Acts.

Out of 8,003 offences reported to have occurred, 3,542 cases were brought to trial during the year. The percentage of complaints dismissed summarily has fallen from 46 to 41 per cent.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence.)

There has been a serious increase of crime in the Siálkot district, and from the District Magistrate's remarks on the subject, I infer that the increase would have probably been much greater, but that many bad characters were put on security. This is very likely the case, but it is to be noted that there has nevertheless been an increase of about 8 per cent in the cases under the Indian Penal Code.

In the Gujránwála district there is a considerable falling off in the proportion of true to reported cases, and of cases brought to trial to true cases. I agree with the District Magistrate of Siálkot in thinking that the number of cases summarily dismissed is none too great.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(MAJOR J. L. MONTGOMERY.)

IT would appear that crime is again increasing in this district. It must be remembered, however, that a great deal of the so-called crime consists of the pettiest offences, and although a great many complaints were summarily dismissed, I believe there were still a good many considered to be true which were not true at all. The system of cross-complaints is becoming exceedingly common. A quarrel occurs, perhaps a bullock strays into a field. The owner of the field abuses the owner of the bullock, high words follow; and then each side rushes off to put in a complaint—one side complains of mischief, the other of assault. If the latter is a clever man, or is advised by men who understand the courts, a very pretty story may be made up by him; how he was not only assaulted but also robbed of some money he had on his person, and the case at once becomes one of robbery. This is the way the returns show an increasing amount of crime in a crowded and litigious district like that of Siálkot. I maintain that the number of cases summarily dismissed is not a whit too great for a district like this.

Another point that must be remembered is that the returns of offences under Local and Special Laws are swelled by the inclusion of cases in which security has been taken for good behaviour, or for keeping the peace. These are not offences, and should not be classified as such. If the cases in which proceedings were taken for demanding security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour are excluded, the return of admitted cases will be—

Under the Penal Code	5,333
Under Local and Special Laws	933
Total ...	6,266

Assuming that this is the true number of offences committed in the year (for if some false complaints have been classed as true, other offences have undoubtedly occurred which were never reported) we have one offence committed here to every 178 of the population.

It is usual in comparing the crime of the several districts to assume that every district is of the same size. Such an assumption is not fair to Siálkot, which has the largest population in the Province. It may be said that there is not much crime here of the most serious kind; but every offence, however petty, counts equally in considering the totals of a district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(MR. H. SCOTT SMITH.)

THE number of cases reported, though less than those of 1887 and 1888, in which years the statistics were not so reliable as now, far exceeded the number reported in 1889 and in 1890. The increase occurred solely under offences falling under the Indian Penal Code.

It is also no doubt partly due to the fact that, during the year, a number of bad characters who were on security found themselves free of their securities, as the time for which they were bound over had expired.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(COLONEL C. BEADON)

AFTER a steady decrease during three years, the number of reported offences rose during the year under review to 10,213, or by 828 as compared with the figures for the preceding year. The increase is wholly in offences falling under Local and Special Laws, offences under the Indian Penal Code showing a *decrease* of 83.

Viewed in the light of this explanation, it will be seen that *serious* crime (under the Indian Penal Code) really diminished; and that the apparent increase in the total is due to the more strict working of the special laws affecting bad characters; to closer supervision by the cantonment and police authorities; while the increase in cases of cattle trespass is to be accounted for by the fact that the year 1891 was a particularly unseasonable one for grass, very little rain having fallen; and scarcity of grass always means an increase in cattle trespass cases.

It was suggested in the Police Report for 1891 that the provisions for prevention of offences laid down in Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code had not been sufficiently taken advantage of; but I venture to assert that this is wrong, and I attribute the diminution in serious crime in great measure to the magisterial action that was taken under my orders under section 110, Act X of 1882.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe.)

The increase of 20 per cent in reported offences, and of 16 per cent in true cases has not been explained. Colonel Birch was the District Magistrate.

The number of murder cases has increased from 19 in 1890 to 33 during the year under report.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Mr. E. B. Francis.)

The great increase of crime shown in the statistics for this year is, I fear, a real increase, and is much to be regretted. It requires great energy and firmness on the part of the magistracy to combat it. Murders and robberies have in several instances been perpetrated openly, and to the knowledge of a whole village, yet witnesses have been obtained with difficulty. It is a common saying, that a man with money can, by bribing the police, frightening or corrupting witnesses, and employing good pleaders, secure impunity for almost any offence. When the Courts fail to convict, the police are deterred from working straight and fall back on crooked devices in self-defence, the witnesses for the prosecution find themselves abandoned to the vengeance of the criminals, and learn to be more careful in future how they speak against dangerous men; the owners of property despair of getting redress from the officers of justice, and are obliged to compound with the thieves. The Magistrates then complain of the want of good evidence and the defects of the police, and convict less and less. Though there are faults on all sides, I think it is for the Magistrates to be the first to improve. Instead of making any flaw in the evidence (due perhaps only to the ignorance of the witnesses, or the mistaken ideas of the police) an excuse for letting off an offender, they should take a broad view of the circumstances and endeavour to separate truth from the falsehood with which it is generally diluted. But it is easier to write a critical judgment, pronounce the evidence imperfect, and pass an order of acquittal against which there is not likely to be an appeal. I hope before long to see the tide turn against mistaken lenience to criminals, otherwise I fear that in parts of this district life and property will be no safer than in former times With regard to cattle theft, I am bound to add that I am sure the figures do not represent more than a fraction of the offences which really occur, for it is commonly said that an owner's worst chance of recovering his stolen animal lies in reporting the theft at the *thána*. I fear also that when the police see little prospect of a conviction, they are irresistibly tempted to discourage the complainant from reporting an offence.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

With the exception of Montgomery, where there is a considerable decrease, the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred has increased in all districts and notably in Mooltan, where the increase is 873 in reported and 846 in true cases. No special reasons are assigned by the District Magistrates for the fluctuation. The marked diminution in Montgomery is very satisfactory.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. J. Mc C. Doull.)

The number of offences reported in each of the past five years has been:—

1887	5,002
1888	4,369
1889	4,214
1890	3,959
1891	3,489

The figures are remarkable, but I have been too short a time in the district to be able to say with confidence whether there has been anything like an equivalent decrease of crime. There is no doubt that very many cases are not reported at all, and that many more are not reported immediately on their occurrence. Little more than half the reports made were held to relate to offences that had actually occurred

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MUZAFFARGARH.

(SIRDAR GURDYAL SINGH.)

THERE is a marked increase in all kinds of cases. This year there was at one time such a scarcity, that even the approach of famine was apprehended; although this district is fairly well protected against famine, yet the general scarcity, the dearth of provisions and the influx of people from famine-stricken parts, cannot but lead to an increase of crime. In fact the increase is not so great as might have been expected.

The large increase under the head "Local and Special Laws" is due to the increase of offences against the Canal Act, which was to be expected in time of scarcity, and increased attention towards the sanitary condition of the towns led to an increase in the number of offences against the municipal laws.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM DIVISION.

(MR. F. D'O. BULLOCK.)

THE figures show an increase of 815, 487 and 179 in the number of offences reported, and a decrease of 404 and increase of 706 and 166 in the number of offences admitted to have occurred, in the districts of Jhelum, Gujrát and Shahpur respectively, as compared with the previous year.

The increase is chiefly in offences against property and affecting the human body in the district of Gujrát, and against property in the district of Shahpur.

The District Magistrate, Gujrát, does not give any reason for the increase, and the District Magistrate, Shahpur, remarks that the slight increase in his district was owing to the high price of grain.

The continued lawlessness of the population in the Pind Dádan Khan, Talagang and Chakwál *Iláqás* of the Jhelum district will sooner or later necessitate the introduction of special measures for dealing with those tracts. There is an increase of murders this year, and nearly twice the number of persons who were called on to furnish security in 1890 were so called on last year. Every village is divided into factions, and in examining witnesses the question "to what faction do you belong?" is put and answered as generally and naturally as asking the witness his name and caste. Riots take place for the most trivial causes; and the rioters succeed in the end in getting off with no very severe punishment. It is well worth considering whether the occurrence of a riot might not *ipso facto* be allowed to be a good ground for the location of a punitive post in the village: this would not fall upon innocent persons, for in a village where a riot occurs no one is free from participation of one kind or another in it.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHELUM.

(MR. C. E. F. BUNBURY.)

Increase of 17 per cent unexplained.

Offences reported	in	1890	...	4,021	*Increase.*
Do. do.	in	1891	...	4,833	812
Admitted to have occurred	in	1890	...	3,133	*Decrease.*
Do. do.	in	1891	...	2,729	404

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT

(BARON J. BENTINCK.)

THERE has been an increase in theft, hurt and in dishonestly receiving stolen property. Theft and hurt have increased owing to high prices in grain and export of wheat. In theft, the subject of the offence was chiefly food staples. The hurt cases increased; they were quarrels regarding crops, grazing and kindred subjects of the kind. The ordinary residents of the district are quiet, with no marked tendency to crime. Of course in the *Bár* the Goudals and the Ránjahs are cattle-lifters. The Doomra Kashmíris of Khárián are the well-known burglars. They do not generally commit the offences here, but do so in foreign districts and territories.

The Sánsis generally commit thefts at the Railway stations. The behaviour of the Sánsis has been such, that they do not deserve the clemency with which they have been treated, and I should advise the re-introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The heinous offences were nearly all tried by the District Magistrate, and the heavy punishments inflicted had a deterrent effect on the minds of the people.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

There is a slight increase in the number of offences reported as compared with last year, but the number is still much below that of any of the three previous years, and it may be said that the marked improvement shown last year has been practically maintained, the slight increase being no greater than can be ascribed to the high price of grain during the latter half of the year owing to the scantiness of the autumn rainfall.

Although, owing probably to the exceptionally poor *kharif* harvest, and the consequently high price of food, there is an increase in crime, and especially in offences relating to property, the number and nature of the offences reported are still far below what they were in 1887 and 1888 when a succession of bad years had led to a serious increase of lawlessness, and the sense of security of person and property, which is so essential an element of prosperity, was greatly impaired. For the year under report, the percentage of true cases under the Penal Code brought to trial is only 70 for the district as compared with 73 for the Province, but the percentage of persons convicted is 43 against 29 for the Province, so that apparently more than usual care is taken here not to bring persons to trial unless there is a fair prospect of proving the case against them. The *inámdárs* continue to give most useful aid in preventing and detecting offences, and I attribute much of the improvement of the past few years to the success with which the sympathies of the leading members of the land-owning class have been enlisted towards the putting down of crime.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

The number of offences reported to have occurred in the division is larger by 1,597 or 17 per cent over the number reported during the preceding year, and is greater than that reached in any previous year; the largest increase, of 1,156 or 32 per cent. of offences reported being in Bannu. In Dera Ismail Khan the number of offences reported is larger than in any previous year, but the number returned as true is slightly smaller than in 1890. In Dera Ghází Khan the variations of the past two years are very small. Bannu, however, shows an abnormal increase over the preceding year of 1,156 or 32 per cent in the offences reported, and of 634 or 19 per cent in the number admitted to have occurred.

Dera Ismail Khan shows, as usual, by far the largest number of cases struck off; over 51 per cent of the offences reported were thus held not to have occurred at all; the number and proportion during the past five years in this district has steadily increased as shown below :—

	Dera Ismail Khan.	
	Number summarily dismissed.	Percentage on offences reported.
1887	700	32
1888	798	34
1889	815	36
1890	1,190	44
1891	1,602	52

The District Magistrate last year called the attention of the subordinate Magistrates to this subject but without results. He says "it is difficult to assign a satisfactory reason for the increase, but it may perhaps be attributed to the following causes:—

"(*a*). the desire of the magistracy to reduce the number of acquittals and discharges;

"(*b*). the increasing tendency of the people to lodge criminal complaints in cases cognisable by Civil Courts with a view to secure the settlement of disputes at a minimum cost;

"(*c*). the greater facility afforded under recent orders in regard to the elimination of false charges;

"(*d*). and lastly, perhaps, the desire of the magistrates to avoid the trouble involved in a lengthened inquiry into charges of a trifling nature."

Mr. King is having a statement prepared showing the number of summary dismissals in each Court, and intends to examine some of the cases disposed of in this way. A report will be called for as to the results of his examination, as the state of things disclosed is far from satisfactory. It appears probable that it results also from defective working on the part of the police to whom cases are sent for inquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, from too great readiness on the part of the Magistrate to accept the result of the police investigations without making any inquiry in their own Court, and in the case of complaints rejected without reference to the police—978 in number—to a

general desire to curtail their own work. It seems impossible to believe that the proportion of groundless cases should be so much larger in this district than in the neighbouring districts of Bannu and Dera Ghází Khan. The percentage of cases summarily dismissed and struck off, to offences reported has ranged, it may be remarked, in the whole province between 29 and 31 per cent during the past five years, and the proportion, 52 per cent in Dera Ismail Khan, must be looked upon as extraordinarily high. Bannu shows a satisfactory increase in cases struck off and summarily dismissed, from 232 to 754, or 16 per cent. of offences reported; the proportion is still small; but the District Magistrate notes that the attention of the Magistrates was called to the subject in August 1891, on receipt of the printed Provincial Report for 1890, and he hopes that better results will be secured during the current year, as stringent orders have been issued impressing upon criminal courts the necessity of carefully scrutinizing doubtful cases. Dera Ghází Khan also shows some improvement, but the percentage, 14 per cent, is still much below the average. It may, however, be noted that whereas the number of complaints dismissed after reference to the police has risen in this district from 105 to 216, the number summarily dismissed fell from 202 to 163. The District Magistrate writes:—

"I find the greatest difficulty in inducing native magistrates to throw out summarily complaints which are on the face of them unreasonable or unjustifiable Instead of asking the complainant a few questions which would show where the real grievance lies, or perhaps show that there is no grievance at all, they are far too apt to let the complainant's deposition be recorded in a perfunctory way by the *muharrir*,—a mere repetition of the complaint as written by the petition-writer,—and then send the case to the police for investigation. I have found the issue of general orders on subjects of this kind almost useless. The only way is to get hold of particular cases and bring the magistrates to book for careless procedure in them, but a detailed inspection of the subordinate courts is a matter for which heavy political and other duties leave little leisure."

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

There is a falling off in the number of thefts, while in regard to offences under section 411, Indian Penal Code, there is a slight increase. Notwithstanding every effort on my part, the offence of burglary is on the increase in the district.

The increase is altogether in the Cis-Indus Sub-division, whereby preventive measures under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and the imposition of heavy sentences, I had hoped to put down, or at least reduce this form of crime. The general distress, of course, to some extent accounts for the prevalence of this offence, but not altogether; and I am inclined to believe that it is largely fostered by the apathy or connivance of the village headmen and others whose duty it is to detect instead of suppressing crime. More stringent measures are, therefore, required for the suppression of crime in this Sub-division, and I hope to devote my attention to the subject during the present cold weather.

The Frontier Crime Regulation has worked well during the year. The Regulation, except on the Border, is utilized only in exceptional cases, in which every effort is first made to obtain a judicial conviction. Great care is taken to avoid inducing laxity on the part of the police and magistracy in the working of cases, under the belief that a reference to a *jirga* will be readily sanctioned, such sanction never being given until the Deputy Commissioner has satisfied himself of its expediency in the interests of justice.

If the provisions of section 14 (2), Frontier Regulations, are extended to the Trans-Indus part of the district, and the enhanced powers thereby conferred are exercised with judgment and discretion, the District Magistrate's hands would be much strengthened, and the Regulation prove a much more effective aid to justice than it is at present.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

The increase in the number of cases reported during the year is no doubt due mainly to the high grain rates caused by the damage done in this and the neighbouring districts by locusts and by large exportation, which view is borne out by the fact that, notwithstanding a decrease in the total number of cases admitted to have occurred under the Indian Penal Code, there was an increase of 9 per cent under thefts, and of 1 per cent under criminal trespass over the figures of the previous year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. W. O. Clark.)

In Peshawar there is a noticeable increase (of 293) cases in the number of offences reported, and of 334 in the number admitted to have occurred.

The District Magistrate is unable to assign any reason for the increase under the Indian Penal Code.

In Hazára the offences reported decreased by 79, and those admitted as true by 122. This is satisfactory.

In Kohát the reported offences fell off by 60, and those admitted as true decreased by 19.

Crime seems well in hand in the Pesháwar Division. There has been a decrease of crime in the Hazára and Kohát districts; in the Pesháwar district there has been an increase of 334 offences admitted to have occurred. But, as Mr. Merk points out, there has not been an increase in heinous crime, and offences affecting the public tranquillity have diminished. However, the increase of 249 offences affecting property is serious; of those, 75 are thefts, and 189, criminal trespasses of sorts, including the various forms of house-breaking.

In Pesháwar and Kohát great use has been made of the preventive powers of the law. In Pesháwar 1,966 persons were put under security to keep the peace, and in Kohát 726 persons.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I.)

The increase occurs, however, chiefly in minor offences, such as theft and criminal trespass. Decreases occurred in the more grave offences, chiefly in offences relating to public servants, hurt, mischief and criminal trespass, section 64, Indian Penal Code, and murder, dacoity and robbery. The state of public tranquillity in a district may be gauged by the fluctuations in the last three classes of crime: murders have fallen from 54 last year to 49 this year, dacoities from 6 to 1, and robberies from 9 to 1 case this year. "Hurts" have fallen by 31 cases, and contempts of the authority of public servants by 10.

II.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED—OFFENCES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DELHI.

(Mr. R. Clarke.)

The total increase of 275 under the Penal Code is more than accounted for by the increase in hurt cases, which were 333 more than in the previous year.

There has been a very satisfactory diminution in the number of murders, *viz.*, from 11 to 5, while the cases of culpable homicide rose from 3 to 5, four of them resulting in conviction. Three of the five murder cases ended in conviction.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

Crime, under the important sections of the Penal Code affecting the human body and property, has either remained stationary, or gone down to some slight extent during the year under report.

Seasonable rains, and consequent employment in fields of those who had no other means of subsistence, no doubt had a favourable effect, but the decrease in the number of thefts, &c., is mainly due—

(1) to the vigorous enforcement of preventive measures under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, during the two past years;

(2) to re-emigration from the district of the strangers who came to work as labourers on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

The only serious variations are under the heads "crimes affecting the human body" and "crimes against property." The District Magistrate has probably given a sufficient explanation of the satisfactory decrease in the former. The increase under the latter is very serious, and the figures given by the District Magistrate to show that this increase is confined only to the pettier kind of Courts, do not appear to be correct. They show a total *decrease* of 86 instead of an increase of 101.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

The marked falling off under "offences affecting the human body" is satisfactory. As already remarked under printed head No. 1, this occurred chiefly under "hurt" and "criminal force or assault."

There was an increase of 8 under murder cases and of 3 under culpable homicide. Attempts at murder show a decrease of one. This indicates an increase of serious crime affecting the human body, which is the more lamentable because only 12 murder cases (including old cases) were brought to trial, while the new cases alone admitted as true were 21 in number.

Murder may be divided roughly into two heads—(1) agrarian, (2) connected with women. Agrarian crime in Umballa is not common. There has been one case since I came, and there was one a short time before I took over charge. It does not affect our average much. Murder connected with women can only be checked by fear of hanging, and we have not been successful in pushing cases home to the end during the year under report.

Turning to "property," however, the same remark does not apply. Here we have a remarkable decrease in serious crime, and an increase under the misdemeanours only, a result quite the reverse of that for the previous year. This is quite clear from the following figures:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Theft and receiving stolen property		42
Serious cases of criminal trespass		120
Robbery and dacoity		4
Other cases	80	...

Reported crime does not correspond with actual crime. This is especially true in the case of cattle theft, of which in some parts, like the Thaska neighbourhood, not 5 per cent are reported. There has, as a fact, been a very great falling off in actual cattle theft, though not much of a decrease in reported cattle theft. There is an actual and reported falling off of burglary, which is creditable to the police.

Crime may, except murder, be prevented, and a good deal of crime has been prevented. If the prices of grain go up, we shall have a large outbreak of petty thefts in the spring.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. J. C. Browne.)

I believe a large proportion of the increase in cases of hurt and assault may be found in the Registers of the Court of Rai Faiz Talab Khán of Rai Kot, who was made an Honorary Magistrate in August last. I say this from my past experience, which shows that whenever an outlying Honorary Magistrate's Court is opened, charges of assault are freely laid, which would not in all probability have ever seen the light had no Court been on the spot. Being in camp, I have not the necessary complete statements to refer to, and can only, therefore, make this remark as a suggestion.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

Mr. Steedman writes strongly on the necessity of punishing severely cases of forgery which are established, and I must say that I share his apprehension that if exemplary punishment is not rigorously awarded, there is little hope of the evil being repressed.

I quite concur in Mr. Steedman's remarks as to the difficulty of obtaining evidence in murder cases and the readiness with which the local police officer, who makes the investigation accepts, as true, evidence which he must know is false. In nearly every case which has come before me from the Hoshiárpur district, evidence has been produced for the prosecution which could not possibly be believed. No doubt the difficulties are great. The persons who could give true evidence often will not come forward on account of the discomfort entailed. The friends of the person who has been murdered then fabricate evidence which has not even the appearance of being true, and the Deputy Inspector, who has charge of the investigation, identifies himself with the fabrication.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

Burglary is perhaps the most prevalent form of serious crime in the district. It will be seen that only about one-eighth of the cases that are true are brought to trial. I do not attribute this result to the bad working of the police as a detective agency. In many cases there is no clue whatever, and in others the clues are so slight as to scarcely ever lead to detection. This crime can, I believe, be only successfully reduced by putting in operation the provisions of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. The criminal tribes located in the district and the wandering collections of persons equally criminal, but not technically criminal tribes, are believed to be the authors of most of the burglaries.

I have again to advert to the great difficulty there appears to be in obtaining evidence in this district in murder cases. Only 5 persons have been convicted out of 17 sent up for trial. This result I believe to be due in a great measure to the failure of the police as a detective agency, and to their incorrigible habit of fabricating false evidence. They do not even do their fabrication artistically. It is very seldom that the fabricated evidence is not detected.

Forgery and false evidence and their connected offences are the bane of this district. All over the district one hears the same thing, that forgery and false evidence are rife, and that nothing is done to put a stop to the evil or punish the perpetrators. There is a wide-spread feeling of insecurity and great uneasiness on the matter. It is so easy to forge a deed or a receipt, and so difficult to disprove it in the face of the evidence of the writer and the two witnesses who can be purchased for a very small bribe. As I consider that the matter is one of the utmost gravity, and that the welfare of the district is intimately concerned in the suppression, in so far as it is possible, of these offences, I have carefully investigated all *primâ facie* cases, and have passed severe sentences in all cases of conviction.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR DIVISION.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

In the Amritsar district there has been a large increase of 510 cases under the four heads, theft, burglary, receiving stolen property and robbery. There has been a decrease in murder cases from 14 to 7.

In the Gurdáspur district there has been an increase of 309 admitted cases as compared with the previous year. The increase appears under almost all the heads, especially under the head of trespass, where there has been an increase of 262 cases. The increase in thefts and cognate offences in the Amritsar district is very serious. The cause which had most effect in producing this increase was, I think, the expiration of the terms of the securities taken in 1888. There was at one time a regular outburst of crime, but after the District Magistrate took action against a large number of bad characters, under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, the crime of the district very considerably decreased. I think that in a country like the *Mánjha*, there are a large number of men who are not driven to crime from want, and who, when restrained from crime, earn their living in an honest way, but who enjoy the excitement of expeditions for cattle-stealing or burglary: such men, as long as they are on security, generally abstain from crime. High prices have had some effect in both districts in causing an increase in offences against property. Men of the poorest class, such as farm labourers and village menials, more readily join in burglaries or pilfer from the fields, when prices range so high as to make it almost impossible for them to get full meals. This cause has, I think, produced more effect in Gurdáspur than in Amritsar. Poverty is, I think, much more frequently the originating cause of crime in the former district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Lieutenant F. P. Young.)

Under the four heads, theft, robbery, receiving stolen property and burglary, there is the large increase of 510 cases, or 51 per cent. The explanation is simple. The periods for which security was taken in 1888 in this district, lapsed in a large number of cases during the year. There are probably other causes at work, the increase in professional crime being, as I understand, by no means confined to this district. These, however, are more obscure. High prices, no doubt, accounted to a great extent for petty thefts. Food has, however, always been obtainable as the result of honest labour, and there has been no scarcity sufficient to drive the lower classes to house-breaking as a means of livelihood.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. L. W. Dane.)

Offences against property, Chapter XVII, show an increase of 309 cases, or 21 per cent, admitted to have occurred as compared with the previous year. The increase appears almost in all the heads, but is especially marked under the head of criminal trespass were there has been an increase of 262 cases, the percentage of conviction remaining

the same as in last year; of the cases so shown, 1,039 were with intent to commit theft or other serious offences, and this sudden rise in the number of burglaries constitutes the principal feature of the year. It is difficult to explain, but may perhaps be ascribed mainly to the high prices ruling owing to the heavy export grain trade. The percentages of convictions under heads robbery, dacoity, criminal misappropriation of property, receiving stolen property, and cheating, have fallen by 57, 16, 35, and 8, respectively, while the percentages under other heads were nearly the same as in last year.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major. J. A. L. Montgomery.)

The increase in thefts and receiving stolen property is partly real, partly nominal. The police returns show that thefts increased last spring, when the prices were high owing to the large exports of grain. On the other hand, I believe, there is no doubt that since Mr. Warburton has been posted to this district as Superintendent of Police, the Station House Officers have been more careful to record cognizable offences. Every one knows how Police Officers refuse to enter cases which they do not wish to have to investigate.

It is at all events satisfactory to see there has been an improvement in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.

There is one class of offence in which there has been a marked decrease, *i.e.*, rick burning. I have made it generally known that the lambardár of a village in which a rick is burned will be held personally responsible; and all zaildárs and lambardárs have been ordered to see that in a village where there are enmities, the crops of enemies are, if possible, stacked at the same threshing-floor. The only way to entirely stop this offence is to make the whole village make up the loss to a man whose crops have been burnt by an incendiary. This has been so often advocated by several District Magistrates, that it is to be regretted that no steps have been taken to amend the law in this direction.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRANWALA.

(Mr. H. Scott-Smith.)

The decrease in such offences as receiving stolen property and cheating must be viewed merely as showing, not that these offences were less common, but that detection was better avoided.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. Beadon.)

No doubt much of the increase in offences against property was due to the high prices that ruled during the year, as a result of the drought, the damage to crops by locusts, the export of cereals to Europe, and to influx of migratory tribes from surrounding districts, especially Montgomery, in which agricultural distress has been more severely felt by the people. It is, however, remarkable, that of the persons involved in these cases and sent up for trial, a smaller proportion of convictions was secured, *e. g.*, under "hurt," out of 1,758 persons disposed of, only 255 (or 14·5) were convicted against 26·7 convicted in 1890: and under "theft," out of 908 persons disposed of, 531 only were convicted, or 58 5 per cent against 69·5 per cent in 1890.

Murders and other offences affecting life show a decrease, and the percentage of convictions was also smaller; indeed we have been most unfortunate, first in our detection of murder cases, and, secondly, in our securing of convictions for the same.

SESSIONS JUDGE, FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

(Mr. M. Macauliffe.)

The number of offences reported under this head has increased from 6,533 to 7,641. The steady increase for the last three years has not been explained.

The increase of serious crime is remarkable.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

In the Mooltan district the principal increase has been in cases under sections 323, 352, 379, 406, 447, and 506, Indian Penal Code, while there has been a large falling off in cases of criminal trespass, mischief and rioting.

The reason given by the Deputy Commissioner for the increase is that with the high prices of grain prevailing throughout the year, there has been increased poverty leading to crime.

In Jhang the increase occurs in offences under sections 161 to 169; 325 to 331 and 333; 323, 324, 326, 334 and 338; 352 to 358; 379, 381. and 401; 403 and 404; 411 to 414; 417 to 420; 429, 433, 435 to 440; 426 to 428 and 434; and 447, 448 and 462. The District Magistrate attributes the marked increase of 153 in theft cases to the high rate of provisions and consequent distressed condition of the people, and to the growth of grass in spring in the jungle *bár*, which offered the thieves a favorable opportunity for cattle-lifting and rendered the tracks untraceable.

In Muzaffargarh the increase has been mainly in theft and burglary cases, and is accounted for by the District Officer as being due to the general scarcity, the dearth of provisions, and the influx of people from famine-stricken parts. No doubt the reasons given by the District Magistrates for the increase of offences under the Indian Penal Code are correct.

In the Montgomery district the principal reduction has been in theft cases (404), and the Deputy Commissioner says that cattle theft, the normal crime of the district, was checked by the want of pasture and the absence of grass, which, besides making cattle-stealing unprofitable, facilitated its detection, as tracks were easily followed. There has been a large falling off in riot and robbery cases, and the continued decrease of crime in the Montgomery district is very satisfactory, and is, no doubt, due to the good administration of Mr. Kennedy, late Deputy Commissioner.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Baron J. Bentinck.)

In 1890 the harvests were good, but the general health of the district was bad, owing to the epidemic fever. The people had, therefore, not only less incentive to crime, but were physically unfit. In the year under report, the circumstances were entirely changed. Health was good, but owing to the exportation of wheat and high prices, and the out-turn of the harvests being late, the less well-to-do population felt the pinch of want and were to a great extent forced to crime. In theft the subject of offence was often grain and other food staples.

The hurt cases were largely due to quarrels regarding crops, grazing and kindred subjects of the kind, as fodder was not obtainable in the *Bár*.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

There is an appreciable decrease under almost all the heads, except in offences under Chapter XII relating to coins and stamps, criminal force or assault, criminal intimidation and robbery and dacoity, and it will be seen that these were the heads (with the exception of the last two) under which false charges were so numerous.

None of the cases under the head robbery and dacoity were of a serious nature.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband.)

I am strongly inclined to think that one cause for the increase in murders is to be found in the leniency with which the Superior Courts have treated cases in which women are concerned, especially cases of house-breaking and house-trespass in order to the commission of adultery. I have noticed several cases during the past year in which the sentences passed by Magistrates in cases of the kind have been very materially reduced by the Superior Courts.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

The increase is also most marked under "offences relating to marriage" and "criminal force or assault." All those three heads of crime have significance with each other. Most of these cases arose out of disputes on account of women. A Pathán prefers the old method of treating cases of infidelity to the publicity and shame and uncertainty of an appeal to the Courts. The women also are now becoming aware of the protection that our Law Courts afford them against the cruelty, ill-treatment or neglect of the husband, and so they, too, assert their rights and no longer regard the husbands as the absolute masters of the persons of the wives. All this has much to do with the increase under "attempt at murder," "offences relating to marriage" and "criminal force or assault."

SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR DIVISION.

(Mr. W. O. Clark.)

It is satisfactory that murders have decreased in all the districts, especially in Kohát where there is a decrease of 14 cases as compared with the previous year. This decrease has been attributed by the District Magistrate to the preventive measures taken and also to the fact that a large number of people found employment in the Miránzai Expedition and were away from their houses, and that disturbance in Kurram attracted a large population of outlaws on that side.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PESHAWAR.

(Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C. S. I.)

Murders on account of women have decreased from 38 in 1888 to 26 this year; but in this instance preventive action can never be applied so successfully as in the cases of murder for plunder and in the prosecution of blood-feuds, for, naturally, liaisons with women are not proclaimed on the house-tops by those concerned or interested in them, and secret action for their detection is most strongly to be deprecated; whereas blood-feuds are a source of pride and glory and an adjunct to the respectability of decent families, and murders for plunder are committed by men whose characters are sufficiently well known.

The inhabitants of the village of Hazár Kháni were fined Rs. 1,000 under sections 24 and 25 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, for a series of offences showing wide-spread faction spirit. Proposals for a fine on Mohib Banda are before the Commissioner in a murder case. In 1890 two villages were fined Rs. 1,100 under sections 24 and 25 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and one village was fined Rs. 200 under the Track Law.

In 16 cases, involving 30 persons, orders were passed, under section 35 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation, requiring them to reside beyond the limits of their own homes, against 35 cases, involving 43 persons, in 1890. This section is enforced chiefly in the cases of runaway couples from Independent Territory who settle near the border.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C. I. E.)

There must be some irreducible minimum which no laws and no administration of the best laws can affect. I do not mean to say that this has been reached, but I feel sure that no great reduction in the typical crime of the district—arson (rick and house burning) and cattle poisoning—can be looked for under the present procedure, and that there will be from 15 to 30 murders annually, so long as in half the district possession of arms is legal, and in many parts it is common to carry them or to keep them ready to hand. Specially do I think that our law is helpless to deal with such offences as rick burning and firing cattle sheds,—even procedure by *Jirga* is of small use here. In most cases the neighbours know the offender or have little doubt as to his identity, but it does not follow that a *Jirga* will admit or find what it knows. They look beyond the finding to its result, and, to give an instance, will find a man not guilty whom they know to have set fire to another's cowshed, if, in their opinion, the accused had some reasonable grievance to redress, if the complainant is unpopular or had previously wronged the accused in some other matter.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. A. Deane.)

Murders, including murders by dacoits.—There has been a decrease of 14 cases as compared with the preceding year, and the number is the same as those shown for 1886, the year before the introduction of the Frontier Crimes Regulation. No special reasons are given for the decrease in the year under report; a certain proportion is due to preventive measures taken, and much to a large number of people having found employment away from their houses during the Miránzai Expedition, and disturbances in Kurram have attracted a large proportion of outlaws that way, who would otherwise have been engaged in their usual trade of murder and raiding on British territory. No appreciable decrease of murders can be expected until the people themselves co-operate with the police in bringing cases to notice in which preventive measures are necessary and in arresting offenders. At present they render absolutely no assistance in this way and are far more backward in this respect than the people of the Pesháwar district.

Leading men like the Khan of Teri could render valuable assistance in this way if they chose, they are as bad as the ordinary lambardárs.

III.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARNAL.

(Mr. W. Chevis.)

Offences under the Canal Act rose from 5 in 1889 to 53 in 1890. In the year under report they show a further increase of 10.

With a stricter supervision by the canal subordinates, and the opening of the Sirsa Canal, a still further increase in offences of this kind may be expected. Indeed, the returns under review would have shown a larger increase than that now visible if the rainfall during the year had not been so plentiful as it was. Ignorant cultivators would rather run the risk of criminal prosecution than lose the opportunity of watering their lands, even though they may have to break through the Departmental rules.

The increase in the number of criminal breaches of contract is due to disputes between the labourers and contractors employed on various works which were in progress in the district during the year, in connection with the Sirsa Canal.

Offences under the Criminal Tribes' Act also show an increase of 29. This is due to a closer supervision by the police of the movements of Tagus and other criminal tribes residing in the district.

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

The District Magistrate gives very good reasons for the increase in cases of security for good behaviour. This subject requires the continuous attention of a District Magistrate permanently belonging to the district, and is receiving this from Mr. Gladstone. The more these cases increase the better for the district, so long, that is, as proper discrimination is shown and legal procedure carefully attended to, without this it is impossible to expect support from Appellate Courts.

The increase of offences under the Cantonment Act is not of a nature to call for more remarks than have been offered by the District Magistrate.

The District Magistrate is certainly to be congratulated on the decrease of 53 per cent in offences under the Opium Act, as it certainly indicates a successful Excise Administration. So far as I was concerned, I was unable to support the very drastic measures resorted to to suppress smuggling, but it cannot be denied that they would have, and evidently had, the desired effect of suppressing smuggling.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

As already remarked under printed head No. 1, the most marked fluctuations were an increase of 217 under cases of security for good behaviour, and of 145 under the Cantonment Act.

The former is satisfactory. During 1890 changes of Deputy Commissioners were too frequent to allow of anything systematic being done in this direction. There was also a paucity of full powered Magistrates. During 1891, however, as I held charge throughout the year, I was able to proceed on an organized method. The results will be more apparent in 1892.

I have been disappointed to find some of our orders upset on purely technical grounds, such as incorrect form of security bond having been used, &c. This, while it is very right and proper, viewed judicially, has a prejudicial effect executively. However, in spite of this, we have not done so badly as we might have done. Thefts, robberies, dacoities and receiving of stolen property have already shown an appreciable falling off; and if we continue as we have begun, there is no reason why we should not show better results next year, there being still very great room for improvement. There are some well-organized gangs of cattle thieves in the district, whose operations cover extensive tracts of country. We are doing our best to break them up. When this is done, and I am not doubtful of ultimate success, we shall have settled down into normal conditions.

The very marked decrease of over 53 per cent in offences under the Opium Act indicates what in our Excise Administration we have all along been aiming at, namely, that unusually strong measures, in the form of severe punishments, taken at first, have had a most salutary deterrent effect, (the decrease not representing a decrease in merely reported, but a decrease in actual crime.) Smuggling has greatly diminished, but we are hampered in the matter of rewards owing to recent decisions. It is particularly difficult, owing to the proximity of Native States and the North-Western Provinces, to prevent smuggling in this district. Without the liberal use of rewards, to check it is difficult.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. J. C. Browne.)

After consulting the District Superintendent of Police shortly after my arrival, I did not think it necessary to work the provisions of Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, with special vigour, as a large number of persons were already on security. This will account for the decrease under this head. A full powered Magistrate was, however, specially deputed for this work during parts of January, February, November and December.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JULLUNDUR.

(Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Roberts.)

Less institutions took place owing to adequate sentences inflicted on culprits during the last year. The decrease is also due to the improved condition of sanitation.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

There is a large increase in Police Act cases, and this is, I believe, due to incorrect classification. The majority of the cases are, I understand, offences under the Municipal Act or under Bye-laws. It is not possible to correct the figures now.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANGRA.

(Mr. E. O'Brien.)

The falling off of 141 in the number of cases under the Forest Rules of 1855, appears attributable partly to cases of mischief to Government forests and theft of Government timber being now dealt with under the Indian Penal Code, and partly to the strict measures of forest conservancy adopted of late.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Lieutenant F. P. Young.)

There is a marked falling off in the prosecutions for breach of Excise Laws and Opium Rules. This might be ascribed to better supervision or to greater slackness on the part of the Excise establishment. I confess I am not quite certain myself whi h is the true cause.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. L. W. Dane.)

The decrease of 60 cases under the Excise Act is due to the fact that last year vigorous efforts were made to prevent illicit distillation, and a regular campaign was undertaken against the villages in which distillation was known to be practised. These measures had a most satisfactory effect and so much fewer cases occurred during the year under report.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence.)

In the Siálkot district there has been a very remarkable increase in the number of cases under the Criminal Tribes Act and the Police Act, but the District Magistrate has offered no explanation of the fact.

The report of the Gujranwála district calls for no special remark under this head.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

A much larger number of persons were proceeded against this year under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. A Magistrate went round the Raya tahsíl for this purpose.

A good many of the principal bad characters of the city were also proceeded against, notably some rich Bhábrás who had long been suspected of receiving stolen property.

There were also more convictions under the Police Act.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. Beadon.)

Cantonment Act. A very large increase in the number of admitted cases is exhibited by the returns, which the Cantonment Magistrate explains as owing to the appearance of cholera in cantonments in 1891 great strictness was observed towards sanitation, and the consequence was that so large a number of cases were sent up under the Cantonment Act.

Police Act. The number of offences admitted has risen by a bound from 531 in 1890 to 1,039 in the year under report. I can only attribute this increase in prosecutions under the Police Act as evidence of special activity on the part of the force for the maintenance of order in streets, and to the enforcement of conservancy in large towns, especially Lahore.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Mr. E. B. Francis.)

Very active measures were taken during the year against bad characters These cases were principally before the Revenue Assistant and the officer in charge of the Fazilka outpost, and were nearly all disposed of during the tours of these two Magistrates.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Captain C. G. Parsons.)

Offences against Excise. There are only 21 cases, as against 36, under the Opium Act and Rules. I do not for a moment suppose that this indicates a decrease of smuggling, which I know is rife all along the Bikaner and Patiála borders. Magistrates and Excise officials have been disheartened by the restricted support received from the appellate judiciary. Several important cases were upset and the prospects of the preventive establishment are not bright.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

In Mooltan the general increase is under the Municipal and Police Acts, and the three heads of petty cases under the Cantonment Act; and the Municipal cases reached almost the stage of absurdity, some of them dealt with nuisances of the most trifling nature.

In Muzaffargarh the increase is principally in cases under the Canal Act, which was more freely worked this year than last, and in prosecutions under the Municipal Act which are accounted for by greater attention paid by the Municipal authorities to the sanitation of the towns, and in offences under the Police Act which rose from 56 to 80.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Qazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, C.M.G.)

The increase in the cases under the Municipal Act is due to the introduction of the "Touria" system in the Jhang-*cum*-Maghiána Municipality, on account of which more cases of evasion of octroi duty were brought to light in 1891 than in 1890.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MONTGOMERY.

(Mr. J. Mc C. Douie.)

Security for keeping the peace was taken from 46 persons, and for good behaviour from 21. The preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were used more freely than in 1890, but security for good behaviour should be taken more largely than at present. It is impossible for a District Magistrate to take any satisfactory action in this direction till he knows the district well, and there have been three District Magistrates during the year. I have no further remarks to make under this head.

SESSIONS JUDGE, JHELUM DIVISION.

(Mr. F. D'O. Bullock.)

In Jhelum the increase is under head "security for keeping the peace and good behaviour," and in Gujrát it is under the Police Act.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

The number of prosecutions under the Canal Act rose in Bannu from 47 to 105, and the increased activity was owing to the appointment in January 1891 of a Special Magistrate for these cases.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

(Mr. L. W. King.)

The extension of the prohibitions under section 13 of the Arms Act to the Cis-Indus portion of the district as well as the municipal towns, has resulted in an increase of offences under the Act during the year under report. Some difficulty has been experienced in applying the provisions of this section to municipal towns in the Trans-Indus tract, regarding which a separate reference has been made to the Government.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, DERA GHAZI KHAN.

(Mr. R. E. Younghusband.)

The large increase in offences under the Police Act is owing to the proper registration, as criminal cases, of petty offences which I found had been in past years punished executively with a fine of a few annas and not brought on the criminal registers at all.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, BANNU.

(Mr. H. A. Anderson.)

It is satisfactory to know that increased attention was paid to the working of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the result is that, notwithstanding bad harvests and consequent scarcity, crime has been kept down, for on the whole there was a decrease under the Indian Penal Code cases admitted to have occurred during the year as compared with the former one. The increase under the Arms Act is the natural result of Government of India Notification No. 29, dated 9th January 1891, which made a material change in the working of the Arms Act as affecting this district.

IV.—OFFENCES CLASSIFIED.—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HOSHIARPUR.

(Mr. E. B. Steedman.)

All charges of bad livelihood under section 110 are scrutinised by me before the accused is sent up for trial, or, in other words, no person is sent up for trial except by my order. I think this is a useful check on the action of the police, who are inclined at times to make unreasoning use of this chapter against suspects. In the report on which I pass orders, a complete history of the accused is given.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, AMRITSAR.

(Lieut. F. P. Young.)

There have been a large number of prosecutions under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The necessity for action under these sections is sufficiently explained by the statistics dealing with professional crime.

SESSIONS JUDGE, SIALKOT DIVISION.

(Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Lawrence.)

In attributing the increase in offences reported to the fact that no steps have been taken against a large majority of the bad characters who were placed on security in 1888, but whose terms have run out, the District Magistrate of Gujránwála affords strong support to the opinion of the District Magistrate of Sialkot, that a free use of section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, is essential if crime is to be kept down. In the present state of the Police Department, I think, this is so, though I fully appreciate the difficulty which the District Magistrate of Siálkot points out as to working the law. Not only is it necessary to guard against the tendency of influential people to use this part of the law for personal objects, but it has also to be remembered that whenever a person is placed on security, he probably has to pay his surety in some form or another.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

The working of this part of the law is beset with difficulties. We wish to get hold of the real thieves and receivers. But when enquiries are once begun into the subject, the lambardárs immediately begin to report against their personal enemies.

The Tahsíldárs have now been ordered to make lists of bad characters as complete as possible, entering only the names of those persons who are really notorious as thieves, or burglars, or extortioners, or receivers of stolen property.

These lists will be compared with the police lists, and will then be made over to the District Superintendent of Police to scrutinise carefully before proceedings are taken on them. That it is essential, in order to keep down crime, to take proceedings under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, I am firmly convinced, the difficulty is to be sure that the men proceeded against are really as bad as they are said to be.

I am sorry to see that there have been fewer cases this year under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, than there were in previous years under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code. It may be that there has been a mistake in the classification, because the returns still show the section applicable as 250. The new section 5 0 is a most wholesome provision of the law, and were it more frequently applied, the number of false complaints would be materially reduced.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Mr. E. B. Francis.)

I was obliged to remand several orders passed in bad livelihood cases owing to the vagueness of the evidence recorded. The Police and the Magistrates did not seem to have noticed the change in the law by which evidence of general ill repute is no longer sufficient, and it is necessary to show the accused to be an habitual thief, robber or receiver. In some cases the depositions consisted merely of a statement that the accused was a *badmásh*.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HISSAR.

(Captain C. G. Parsons.)

However much opinions may disagree as to the advisability of giving an ill-paid police a free hand in reporting offenders, this year's operations, which have been directed principally against cattle-lifters, have succeeded, in spite of the very bad season, in keeping down the offences in which cattle-lifters and receivers participate, whilst the offences committed by house-breakers, &c., have been much more numerous than they were last year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

Convictions in cases of security for good behaviour have fallen off by 46 in Mooltan, 129 in Jhang and 22 in Muzaffargarh, and risen by 6 in Montgomery. The Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan says that he "finds a feeling of discouragement obtaining in the district on the part of the police with regard to action under the preventive section." I agree with him in this view, and have no doubt that good results will be obtained this year in this very important detail of the criminal administration. The reasons given by the District Magistrate of Jhang for the marked decrease are that more securities were taken in 1890 which had a favorable effect in 1891, and that several persons kept out of the way on hearing that applications were presented by the police to demand security from them, and many persons of bad repute took up work on the Chenáb Canal.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

The following table shows the number of cases disposed of relating, to security for bad livelihood, in each district during the past five years :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Dera Ismail Khan	66	63	41	134	142
Dera Gházi Khan	95	166	156	296	275
Bannu	140	361	596	569	1,017
Total ...	301	590	793	999	1,434

It will thus be seen that since 1887 there has been a steady increase in the number of such cases, and that more attention is now paid to the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Bannu the number has risen from 140, five years back, to 1,017 in the year under report, and though the increase is very great, it is not to be regretted looking at the turbulent character of the population; these repressive measures have without doubt materially assisted in the reduction of crime, notwithstanding the high prices of grain which have prevailed during the year. In Dera Gházi Khan, where the number of

murders has steadily increased during the last four years, it does not appear that sufficient attention has been devoted to this important branch of magisterial work, and the attention of the Deputy Commissioner will be called to the necessity for placing more bad characters under security.

V.—GENERAL RESULTS OF ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURGAON.

(Mr. J. R. Drummond.)

The percentage of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code to persons brought to trial fell from 34 per cent in 1890 to 25 per cent in 1891.

After careful examination I am disposed to attribute this unsatisfactory result to the effect of three distinct causes, *viz.*, :—

(1.) the admission by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs, sitting as Criminal Courts, of a proportion of groundless cases which were subsequently compromised or ended in an acquittal;

(2.) the weakness of certain Courts at the head-quarters of the district;

(3.) a falling off in the working of the police as regards certain forms of offences against property.

It must be admitted that these causes are such as admit of a partial remedy at least through the exercise of his powers of supervision and control by the District Magistrate, but the district charge has changed hands five times since the end of 1889, and within the past two years four different officers have held the post of Deputy Commissioner.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, UMBALLA.

(Mr. C. E. Gladstone.)

The decrease under discharges and acquittals, and the increase under convictions, are satisfactory, and show (*vide* remarks under subject No. 1) that although the police may have been somewhat rash in "reporting" cases, as compared with the year before, they were more careful in reporting them to be true.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LUDHIANA.

(Mr. J. C. Browne.)

The percentage of convictions, as compared with that of acquittals and discharges, is practically unchanged, but I consider it lower than it should be.

Little improvement can be looked for until the Magistrates pay considerably more attention to sections 250 and 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

SESSIONS JUDGE, AMRITSAR DIVISION.

(Mr. F. C. Channing.)

Less than 24 per cent were convicted. This proportion is lower than the lowest reported in any district of the Province last year, *viz.*, 24 per cent in Hoshiárpur.

In no district of which I have had experience is oral evidence of less value than in Hoshiárpur, and the state of affairs in Gurdáspur is not much better. Where witnesses so commonly lie, many guilty persons escape punishment; the foundation of evidence is too weak to build anything upon it. The average duration of cases in both districts was satisfactory.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GURDASPUR.

(Mr. L. W. Dane.)

The proportion of persons discharged and acquitted for want of prosecution is more by 3·61 than the previous year, and that of acquittal after trial was the same. I am afraid that too great a tendency is shown by the Magistrates to discharge. Practically the whole of the ordinary cases are dealt with by Native Magistrates who are most unduly afraid of having their judgments reversed on appeal, and consequently seize any possible shade of doubt as a reason for discharging, and obviating the chance of their orders being upset. It is likely enough that the recrudescence of crime generally is largely due to this unfortunate tendency, which has frequently been brought to notice already.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, FEROZEPORE.

(Mr. E. B. Francis.)

About 68 per cent of persons actually brought to trial were convicted and 32 per cent acquitted. This result shows that charges were not framed as a rule unless there was a sufficiently strong *primâ facie* case for the prosecution.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C.S.I.)

With the increase in the number of offences reported and admitted to have occurred, the number of persons for disposal was much larger in all districts except Jhang, where there was a decrease of 195; but the results of trials are by no means satisfactory, the proportion of convictions having fallen off and being less than 50 per cent in each of the four districts. The decrease of 8 per cent in the Jhang district is accounted for by a large number of compromises in cases under sections 323 and 352, Indian Penal Code.

The percentage of acquittals is highest in Muzaffargarh (15 per cent) and lowest in Mooltan (13 per cent).

The reason for the increase in Sessions cases is that Mr. H. Scott-Smith, who held charge of the Montgomery district for eight months, was not invested with enhanced powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, and 10 cases which were triable by the District Magistrate were committed to the Sessions Court and tried by the Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

The percentage of convictions has risen from 46·59 per cent to 48·46 per cent, and was better than it has been for several years past, but having regard to the fact that of the reported offences 25 per cent were summarily thrown out as compared with 19 per cent in the previous year, the improvement in the proportion of convictions is only nominal. The highest percentage, 58·49 per cent, was in Dera Ismail Khan, where no fewer than 51 per cent of the reported cases were summarily rejected or struck off as false. The improvement in Bannu from 41·24 per cent to 46·38 per cent is satisfactory, but was no doubt partly due to the larger number of cases summarily rejected. In Dera Ghází Khan, where the provisions of section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, are neglected by the Magistrates, the percentage of convictions has fallen from 52·19 per cent to 46·76 per cent.

VI.—AGENCY BY WHICH CRIMINAL WORK WAS DISPOSED OF.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DELHI DIVISION.

(Mr. T. Troward.)

In Delhi the Boards of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 44·2 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of during the year, as against 41·37 per cent in the past year. The District Magistrate, commenting on the work of the City Benches, remarked that "Benches have done less, the reason being that I have been dissatisfied with the manner in "which the Delhi Bench disposed of municipal cases, and all cases of any importance were "removed from their jurisdiction."

The proportion of work turned out by the Benches of Magistrates in the Gurgáon district has fallen from 10·63 per cent in the former year to 8·4 in the year under report, and the District Magistrate remarks that the Rewári Bench decided fewer cases than in 1890.

The proportion of cases decided by the Bench of Magistrates in the Rohtak district has risen from 6·65 in 1890 to 8·1 in the year under review.

There is no Bench of Honorary Magistrates in the Karnál district.

The District Magistrate remarks in his report that "the largest share of the "business performed by the Honorary Magistrates was taken up by Khán Bahádur "Shamsher Ali Khán, though the bulk of the business in his Court consisted of petty cases "under section 34 of the Police Act."

SESSIONS JUDGE, UMBALLA DIVISION.

(Mr. G. L. Smith.)

Umballa. The work done by Tahsildárs and Náibs (40·8 per cent) is much the same as that done by these officers in Ludhiána (42 per cent). No doubt the more they can be relieved by Honorary Magisterial agency the better. It is a pity that the figure for the latter has dropped during the year. In Ludhiána it was 22 per cent, and yet in Umballa there is a great deal of material to draw upon for the agency. The assistance given by Rai Thandi Rám, Honorary Magistrate, does him much credit.

SESSIONS JUDGE, HOSHIARPUR DIVISION.

(Mr. G. W. Rivaz.)

Mr. Steedman notices the great assistance which is given by the Tánda and Mukerián Boards in the disposal of petty cases in the Dasúya tahsíl, half of which he says would otherwise have to come to head-quarters, but does not speak favorably of the character of their work, which is not trusted by the people.

Bedi Suján Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Una, decided 126 cases and is well spoken of by the District Magistrate. The district sustained a loss by the death of Sardár Bahádur Rajindar Singh of Kathgarh, who was a conscientious and respected Magistrate.

In the Kángra district it was found necessary to deprive Rája Niamatulla Khan of Rihlu, and Rája Rugnáth of Guler of their judicial powers, and Mr. O'Brien writes unfavorably of the remaining Jágírdár Magistrates. The only Honorary Magistrate of the 1st class is Rája Rámpál of Kutlehr. He is considered the best by Mr. O'Brien. The very few of his cases which came under my notice had been satisfactorily tried.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(Major J. A. L. Montgomery.)

Among the Honorary Magistrates Sardár Jagat Singh, Sardár Bahádar, of Kalálwála again decided far the largest number of cases (241 out of 383).

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, LAHORE.

(Colonel C. Beadon.)

Amongst Honorary Magistrates who sat singly, the following may be specially named as having decided the greatest number of cases:—

Háfiz Eláhi Bakhsh (Kasúr)	384
Fakir Syad Jamál-ud-din (Lahore)	279
Sardár Narindar Singh „	227

The figures for the other Magistrates sitting singly are:—

Sardár Atma Singh (Padhána)	118
Sardár Buláka Singh (Killa Dharm Singh)	77
Pandit Bansi Lal (Kot Rádha Kishen)	9

Pandit Bansi Lál, however, received powers late in the year.

SESSIONS JUDGE, MOOLTAN DIVISION.

(Khan Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I.)

The Bench of Honorary Magistrates in Mooltan has disposed of 24 per cent of the district work, which is very satisfactory; in Montgomery the Honorary Agency has done a little less, and in Muzaffargarh somewhat more work. The three Honorary Magistrates who sit singly in Muzaffargarh deserve to be specially mentioned as having disposed of a large amount of business, *viz.*, 25 per cent of the work of the district. The quality of their work was also good.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(Mr. A. Meredith.)

Honorary Magistrates disposed of 664 or 9·92 per cent cases as compared with 666 or 10·85 per cent in 1890, and 670 or 11·63 per cent in 1889. By far the largest number (603 or 28·72 per cent) of these was disposed of by the Honorary Magistrates of Dera Gházi Khan, where the Tumandars continue to render valuable assistance in the criminal administration of the district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(Captain H. A. Deane.)

Muhammad Zafar Khan, Honorary Magistrate, has disposed of 198 cases against 222 in the preceding year.

VIII.—TRIALS UNDER FRONTIER REGULATIONS.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, HAZARA.

(Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C. I. E.)

All cases under the Regulations were taken up and disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner. It is useful and chiefly used—

(*a*) to secure punishment of notorious offenders in special cases where there is some flaw in legal evidence;

(*b*) to secure compensation and redress for persons injured by malicious fires or injuries to cattle, cases which can seldom or never be proved against individuals by evidence in open Court;

(*c*) to demand security in cases of blood-feuds;

(*d*) to effect the removal, from the border, of women who seek asylum in British Territory with the men with whom they have run away.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KOHAT.

(CAPTAIN H. A. DEANE.)

THERE is a large increase in civil references under section 10 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. Most of them refer to disputes about women, and as in a larger proportion of these, decrees, if passed, cannot be given effect to as being against good policy, the case being taken up has a very doubtful effect, and seems to me likely to aggravate ill-feeling rather than allay it. At present more action is being taken under the security section of the Act, and the effect so far appears to be good.

Criminal references to Councils of Elders, under section 13, have much fallen off, as only very important cases are now so referred.

Out of 51 cases brought to trial, conviction was obtained in half of them, while the percentage of persons convicted to those tried was only 17. This low percentage is accounted for by the fact that in some cases several persons are accused who are found to have no connection with the case. Thus, while a conviction is obtained in such cases, the percentage of persons convicted to those tried is much reduced.

XII.—PROCEDURE.

SESSIONS JUDGE, DERAJAT DIVISION.

(MR. A. MEREDITH.)

THE Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghází Khan, has commented on the perfunctory manner in which Native Magistrates leave the examination of a complainant to their muharrirs, and send the case at once to the police for inquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, whereas a few intelligent questions would have elicited the real facts at once. This fault is very noticeable throughout the division, not only on the institution of complaints, but in the recording of evidence at the actual hearing of the case, chiefly among Native Magistrates, the number of which largely preponderates, but occasionally among English Magistrates also. The tendency is to record a witness's deposition just as it is given, and when he has finished, to pass on to the next as quickly as possible.

XV.—ANY OTHER SUBJECT CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SIALKOT.

(MAJOR B. J. L. MONTGOMERY.)

IT is very important that the law should be altered in order to enforce village responsibility in such offences as mischief by fire to crops. It is the only effective way to stop this dastardly offence.

Another change in the law, which appears to me to be advisable, is to add unnatural offences to the offences for which whipping can be awarded, both alone for a first offence, and in addition to imprisonment for a subsequent offence. I confess I always try to make out an offender under section 377, Indian Penal Code, to be a juvenile if possible, in order that I may discharge him after giving him a good whipping. It seems to me to be unadvisable to send a young man, who is addicted to this crime, to jail where more of it is committed than elsewhere.

I have lately had the duties of lambardárs and zaildárs drawn up in a short book-form, and the books have been distributed throughout the district. They contain an abstract of the existing law, and inform the office-holders in simple language what they are expected to do, and what punishments they are liable to if they neglect their duties. The lambardárs were collected, thána by thána, and these rules were explained to them before distribution. It is well known that if the lambardárs and chaukidárs of a village only do their duty, then crime is practically non-existent. I fear, however, that the sense of the responsibility of lambardárs has received a check from a late ruling of the Commissioner's, who has held that the fact of security having been demanded from a lambardár because he is an habitual receiver of stolen property, is not *ipso facto* a sufficient reason for dismissing him from his post.

The principle involved in this decision appeared to me to be likely to lead to such dangerous results, that I have applied to the Financial Commissioner to send for the case on the revision side.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, MOOLTAN.

(Mr. J. R. Maconachie.)

Coming back to one of the most interesting branches of district work, I am struck afresh with something like dismay at the parochial style in which we deal with investigations of offences committed by habitual or professional criminals. England, of course, has a greater solidarity of police authority than India, and the distances there are nothing like so great, but still the difference of method in handling matters is striking. In two months' work at Mooltan I have already had several cases dealing with criminals who are probably professional, and it is certainly no exaggeration to say that with the railway and telegraph at their command, they cover distances much more quickly than do the servants of justice. Working here on the border of the Province in two directions, with a Native State on one side, and Biluchistán and the Frontier not far off, it seems strange that under our present system we can manage as well as we do. The cumbrousness, for example, of our methods of identifying the person and career of convicts who come again to Court, is extreme. We ought to have a much better general record of all professional crime, and this record should be available at each district head-quarters. Included in such record should be two photographs of the convict, one in his usual dress, the other with bared head and shoulders. "The railway has revolutionized the procedure of criminals"; they think nothing of going hundreds of miles by rail to get to a good scene for crime, and when they are caught on their new field, it takes great trouble to identify them: in many cases they are either not identified at all or are recognized only in jail after an inadequate sentence has been awarded. Reform in this matter belongs, it may be said, to the Police Department, but it will be much facilitated if judicial authority recognize the urgency of the facts and the very serious evil attending the present state of things.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, JHANG.

(Kazi Muhammad Aslam Khan, C.M.G.)

There has been a decrease in cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, this year, the chief reasons of which have been explained above, but nevertheless some of the very notorious habitual house-breakers and receivers of stolen property have been put on security. Three of them were lambardárs of villages who had kept habitual thieves in their employment and used to get the stolen property from them. A very notorious house-breaker and thief, by name Jahána Lak, who could not be arrested and who was the curse of the Shorkot tahsíl, has been arrested and security in the sum of Rs. 3,000 has been demanded from him as well as from the lambardárs of Kot Mopal. Since the the arrest of Jahána there has been practically no theft in the Shorkot tahsíl, and I am sure the punishment inflicted on the lambardárs will have a very good effect on other persons of less importance.

Forgery of bonds, as well as of balances struck in account books, has been very prevalent in this district. It has been my especial care to see that such cases are not dropped and are properly enquired into.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, GUJRAT.

(Baron J. Bentinck.)

The present magisterial staff is barely sufficient to cope with the work, and for considerable periods of the current year the district has been left undermanned to the great detriment of work.

There are only two Magistrates of the 1st class. The Subordinate Judge has to do a large amount of civil work, while the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Makhan Lál, has to do revenue work.

It is hopeless to expect the work to go on satisfactorily unless the sanctioned scale of officers with full powers is regularly given to the district.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, SHAHPUR.

(Mr. J. Wilson.)

I would again draw attention to the following matters which call for urgent action on the part of Government in order to place the criminal administration on a proper footing.

(1) Improvement of the pay and position of the jail officials, so as to render jail discipline stricter and imprisonment a more deterrent punishment than it now is.

(2) Improvement of the pay and organization of the village watchmen, who cannot be expected to perform their police duties satisfactorily on their present wretched pittance.

(3) Increase of the pay of the lower grades of the police force, so that in time all constables may be able to read and write.

(4) Organization of a detective branch for the Province and for each district, to take up specially difficult cases.